The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3153. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Washington

The Government Confiscating the Private Property of Rebels.

MOVEMENTS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Steamer Page Caged in Quantico Creek.

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The Latest News from Fortress Monroe.

One Hundred Thousand Rations Issued for the Military Branch of the Great Expedition.

..ORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE REPORTED TO BE AT NEOSHO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Two advertisements are published this morning, the first one at the instance of the President of the United States, commanding the Marshal to attach certain real and personal property of WILLIAM SHIELDS, and to give notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned to the use of the United States, to appear before the District-Attorney on the 28th of November next, to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

The second advertisement, published by order of the Court, is in accordance with the first, and sets forth that WM. SHIELDS, formerly of Washington, some months ago removed with his family to Richmond where he has been residing ever since, and where he has been and is now engaged in the insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States of America now existing in said State, and in secret correspondence with the enemies of said United States residing in the City of Washington and elsewhere, transmitting to them money and other valuables, and receiving the same from them in return, which has been applied in part to aid and abet and promote the said insurrection and resistance to the laws, and those who are engaged therein, and the said WM. SHIELDS has knowingly used and employed, and consented to the use and employment of the property hereinafter more particularly described, to aid, abet and promote the said insurrection and the parties engaged therein, etc.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.

The disposition of the estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON will be made on Thursday.

THE POSSIBLE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

I think the announcement of the retirement of Gen. SCOTT is premature. It is well known he has for some time entertained such a purpose, but it is hardly probable he will do it before the present campaign is terminated, either by a decisive battle, or by closing operations for the Winter. The law for retiring officers, provided especially that Gen. SCOTT should be retired on full pay, if he so chose, and he has always expressed a purpose to avail himself of the law. But I shall not be surprised if, notwithstanding this purpose, he should yet die with the harness on, and that the great army he has had so much to do in making, should follow him to the grave.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A contraband, named JACK BERTH, belonging to HAMILTON FLETCHER, of Rappahannock County, reached Gen. WADSWORTH'S lines yesterday. He confirms the reports of the presence of the rebels in large force on the Rappahannock, but states that much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the privations they are compelled to endure. Many were deserting and guards are constantly scouring the country to pick them up. He states that the scarcity of shoes still exists, and he speaks of instances in which he has seen the rebel soldiers visit houses and beg for shoes. Much sickness also exists among the troops, and the dead of a single day were sometimes put in a trench together and covered with earth.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE IN A CAGE.

The rebel steamer *George Page* is in Quantico Creek effectually caged, as our batteries on the Maryland shore will prevent her appearance in the Potomac. SICKLES' Brigade has been strengthened, and has several heavy guns mounted, and one or two large mortars in position. At night a vigilant watch is kept for the *Page* by the *Harriet Lane*, *Yankee*, *T. B. Hale*, *Resolute*, *Reliance*, *Murray*, *Herbert*, &c., above Quantico, and by the ice-boat, *Union* and *Satellite* below. The *Freeborn*, *Rescue* and *Island Belle* are cruising below Evansport.

THE WAR STEAMER PENSACOLA.

The Secretary of the Navy visited the *Pensacola* to-day, in company with Capt. DAHLGREN. The engines were tried and worked well. One of the main objects of establishing the rebel batteries on the Potomac was doubtless to prevent the *Pensacola* from getting to sea. Naval men here are, however, of the opinion that she can not only pass the batteries, but may effectually silence them with her heavy guns. It is a mistake to suppose that she would be at a disadvantage in being obliged to go near the Virginia shore. Her proximity to the shore would render her armament more effective, and keep her out of the range of guns except those immediately or nearly opposite the ship.

COL. BAKER'S BODY EMBALMED.

The body of the lamented Col. BAKER has been embalmed, and will be sent to California, for final interment. The deceased looks very natural.

GEN. LANDERS WOUND.

The wound received by Gen. LANDER proves to be more serious than was at first anticipated. He will probably be confined to his house for several weeks.

The question has been asked why Gen. LANDER was absent from his brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which one of his regiments, the Twentieth Massachusetts, participated. He was in Washington at the time, under special orders from the Government. On hearing of the engagement, he immediately proceeded to Poolesville and took part in the action next day at Edwards' Ferry, where he did good service, for which he has been complimented by the commanding General.

LIEUT. BRAMHALL RECOVERING.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, of the Ninth Battery, has been brought to Washington and is doing well. Few men have ever been struck so many times in one action.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

Accounts from Darnestown, Maryland, state that arrivals from the Monocacy and the scene of the recent battle below, show that all was quiet there yesterday. The enemy's pickets frequented the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and occasionally sent a leaden compliment to our pickets on this side, but no serious casualties have occurred.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN AT BALL'S BLUFF.

Last evening, J. OWENS BERRY, late Government employe in the Patent-office here; WM. DAVIS, of East Tennessee, and SAMUEL E. VARDIN, of Richmond, Va., prisoners taken in the battle of Ball's Bluff, reached Washington under guard, and were duly placed in the military prison. BERRY is a Georgetown man, and professes to have been a Lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Regiment when taken in the act of committing treason.

THE CASES OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

In the cases of BOWEN, HOLMES & Co., of New-York, who have a claim of $5,536 70 against WITMER & BROTHER, of Alexandria, and L. HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, who have a claim of $1,129 89 against WITMER & Co., of Alexandria, Provost Judge FREESE delivered an able opinion to-day. It is conceded that the two brothers of the firm are within the rebel lines; that a portion of the goods of the firm has been removed, and that the remaining partner owns but a one-sixth interest in the business. Under these circumstances, Judge FREESE holds that the goods in the store are liable for the debts of WITMER & BROTHER, and WITMER & Co., and orders the appointment of a commission, to make a fair assessment of a sufficient amount of the stock left by the WITMER BROTHERS to satisfy both claimants, together with costs; that the goods be valued at such prices as they will bring at a public sale in a fair market; that to the amount of each claim be added sufficient to pay the costs of transportation to the place of shipment; that the report of the Commissioners shall be approved by the Court, and that the goods, so appraised, shall not be delivered to the claimants until the lapse of five days from the issuing of the order. It is the intention of the Alexandria merchants, during the five days' grace, to carry the case to the President for his decision, and I am informed the subject will require a Cabinet discussion. The question involves many millions of dollars due the North, which would agreeably surprise our Northern merchants if collected in this summary manner. It is understood that the Secretary of War and Attorney-General are both in favor of sustaining the Court.

A NOVEL CASE FOR DECISION.

A novel case was presented for the decision of the Provost-Judge, to-day. It seems that a loyal citizen, who had been obliged to take the promises to pay of the City of Alexandria in payment of debt, tendered the same to the city authorities in payment of his gas bill. The paper was refused, and the gas cut off by the city officials. Judge FREESE has thus under consideration the question whether he will compel these Alexandria City Fathers to take their own medicine.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

When the rebels were getting up their cavalry in the vicinity of Alexandria, they were guided by a son of the rebel Major KEMPER to the farm of Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, a loyal citizen, who was robbed of horses, wagons and live stock, and driven from his home. Judge FREESE, in his court of equity, has taken possession of the fugitive Major KEMPER'S farm, and made Mr. WRIGHT the trustee of the Government to take care of the farm, designing to ultimately repay Mr. WRIGHT for his loss by the rebel pillagers.

NO MORE LIQUOR.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, Military Governor, has issued an order allowing no liquor of any description whatever to enter Virginia by way of Alexandria.

ONE OF THE LEE FAMILY ARRESTED.

A man named P. K. LEE, aged 72 years, said to be a brother of the rebel Gen. LEE, and known to be a brother of the LEE now imprisoned at Alexandria on a charge of being a spy, was arrested last evening by one of Gen. NEWTON'S pickets near Pohick Church. He had been observed to quarter at night in an unoccupied house, which has been occasionally visited by the rebel cavalry, and from various circumstances was suspected of giving information to the enemy. On his person was found the following pass from Gen. EWELL of the rebel army:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, Oct. 6, 1861.

Allow Mr. P. K. LEE to pass in the lines of this army until the revocation of this order.

By order of Gen. EWELL.

Mr. LEE was to-day afforded an opportunity of shaking hands with his brother, in custody of Provost Marshal GRIFFITH, of Alexandria.

DIFFICULTIES OF PAYMASTERS.

Some of the new Paymasters are likely to pay dear for their first experience. I suppose there is nothing more thoroughly tied up with red tape than the system of paying men. The Paymasters are held accountable for everything, even to the proper construction of the laws, and as their accounts are frequently not audited until six or eight months after they have paid off a regiment, any wrong payment they may have made becomes their own loss. Some Paymasters that I know have already been behind two or three hundred dollars on a single regiment. If they have the good luck to be assigned to the same regiments a second time, they may make themselves good, but not otherwise.

PROMOTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following is a list of promotions of non-commissioned officers of the regular and volunteer service to Second Lieutenancies in the regular United States army:

Corporals James L. Thomas and John Cusack; Sergeants Wm. Griffin, George H. McLaughlin, George Dickenson, Henry Nachs, Henry C. Cushing, Wm. Connell, Frederick Devoe, Adam W. Kautinger, Martin Mullens, James A. Hall, Robert McHall, Herman O. Reynolds, Claude S. Robertson, Thomas W. Burton, Joseph Kern, Thomas B. Dewes, Henry Gordon, Franklin Cook, Ralph E. Elerwood, Thomas D. Parker, Charles Speed, William West and —— Fosdick.

All the above named parties were strongly recommended for their intelligent and soldierly qualities, several of them having previously declined commissions, preferring to fight their way up from the ranks. They have all been assigned to companies.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

A military order, prepared several days ago, having in view the repair of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which found its way into the newspapers, has not yet been officially promulgated, and the belief is that it has either been suspended or rescinded.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

As an indication, the fact is stated that for the past two weeks the business of the Patent Office has largely increased.

THE DEATH OF COL. VINCENT.

The members and ex-members of the New-York Light Guard, now in Washington, held a meeting this evening, at the rooms of GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Esq., for the purpose of properly noticing the death of their late commander, Col. VINCENT. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and copies forwarded to the New-York Press for publication.

TEN THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR WANTED.

The Commissary's Department advertises for ten thousand barrels of flour, to be delivered in Washington by the 26th of November. Bids will be received until the 10th of that month.

PRACTICING THE SOLDIERS.

Gen. HANCOCK was trying cannon with shell to-day, and firing by whole division with musketry, for practice.

GEN. M'CALL'S DIVISION.

Gen. MCCALL reviewed his whole division to-day. They made the finest display of any review over the river, so far.

THE FRENCH MINISTER VISITING THE CAMPS.

The French Minister and his suite, to-day, rode along the interior lines of fortifications and through the camps.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FUND.

A project is being started to raise contributions to the Washington Monument Fund among the different regiments. The Sixth Regiment District troops lead off with a contribution of $18.

GOV. BLAIR VISITING THE CAMPS.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, and Staff, have been visiting the camps on the Virginia side, and have especially been looking after the interests of the Michigan regiments. They were entertained by Gen. RICHARDSON.

AN APPOINTMENT.

ROBERT CROZIER has been appointed District Attorney for Kansas, in the place of Mr. BUEL, who is engaged in the military service.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE REPORTED TO BE AT NEOSHO.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Thirty-eight more of our wounded soldiers arrived to-day from Springfield, which place they left Thursday last. Gen. PRICE was then at Neosho, in Newton County.

On Wednesday, about 1,000 rebels entered Springfield, and took away a considerable quantity of stores left by Col. TAYLOR.

A REBEL TRAIN CAPTURED BY LANE.

CAMP MORRISSEY, 34 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Oct. 28.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that Gen. LANE captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates County, and took the escort prisoners. Among the latter were Capt. WHITING and Lieut. VAUGHAN.

Gen. LANE also reports that he found a large number of sick and wounded rebels at Rose Hill, Johnson County, in a starving condition, to whose wants he administered.

Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two ago, sent here by one of Gen. LANE'S officers. Their case has been investigated, and it is understood that Gen. FREMONT will return them to their masters.

Gen. LANE also captured a large amount of lead in one of the western counties, and sent it to Fort Scott, Kansas.

There is no definite news as to the whereabouts of Gen. PRICE or BEN. MCCULLOCH.

IMPORTANT ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

The track of the Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Court-house to Manassas.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, PRESTON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

Gen. JNO. GRAYSON, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahassee.

Gov. MOORE has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New-Orleans and Jefferson Point on steamboats for Memphis, to get passes from the Executive Office.

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Gov. CURTIN, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to the following regiments:

Col. HARTRANFT'S Fifty-First, Col. DODGE'S Fifty-Second, Col. BROOKES' Fifty-Third, Col. COULTER'S Eleventh, Col. DAVIS' One Hundred and Fourth, Col. OAKES' Ninety-Sixth, Col. CASS' Ninety-Seventh, and one regiment from Camp Cameron, which is near this point. These regiments, eight in number, are all fully, splendidly armed and equipped, and will remove to their respective destinations during this week.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS COMING.

The following telegram has been received by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, from the Governor of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. UPTON, will leave Worcester on Thursday, Oct. 31,

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. LEE, leaves Springfield on Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. KURTZ, leaves Boston on Monday, Nov. 4.

[Signed,] JOHN A. ANDREW.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. STEVENSON, were sent to Fort Warren to-day, for garrison duty there temporarily.

A private letter states that the United States sloop *Dale* had captured a schooner laden with rice, while attempting to run the blockade from Savannah bound to Havana.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills in Lawrence will resume operations Nov. 10, and give employment to 1,100 persons.

RELEASE OF A LUNATIC PRISONER FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

JAS. M. HAIG, of Baltimore, who has been some time a prisoner at Fort Lafayette, from which he was released on Saturday last by order of the Secretary of State, and placed temporarily in the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, was yesterday delivered to the custody of his friends, to be taken home to Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Immense Rebel Army in the Field—Necessity for Great Exertion in Prosecuting the War.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DANVILLE, Ky, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

Exciting rumors are afloat of movements of the contending forces in Kentucky. A messenger was dispatched by Col. GARRARD, of the Third Kentucky Regiment to Gen. THOMAS, at Camp Dick Robinson, informing him that ZOLLICOFFER had advanced with the main body of his forces to Loudon, in Laurel County. Gen. THOMAS has ordered one Indiana and three Ohio Regiments forward with the First Kentucky Regiment, under Col. BRAMLETTE. Col. FRY'S Second Kentucky Regiment is expected to move tomorrow. Col. WOOLFORD'S First Kentucky Cavalry, with Col. BIRD'S First Tennessee Regiment, have also marched. These forces, with others, have moved toward Cumberland Gap to meet ZOLLICOFFER and his army of marauders. Other forces will no doubt be ordered up to join Gen. THOMAS' army.

It is rumored and believed that a part of the forces under the disgraced and treacherous BUCKNER, have moved upon Greensburgh. The regiments of Col. HOBSON and Col. WARD, in process of formation in a camp at that place, have retired to Campbellsville. Col. HARLAN and Col. ANDERSON, with parts of regiments forming by them at Lebanon, made a forced march to join the forces at Greensburgh, and resist the advance of the rebels. Col WILLICH'S Indiana German Regiment, stationed at New-Haven, on the Lebanon Branch Railroad, on receipt of the news, struck their tents and moved for Greensburgh. Reliable facts in regard to these movements cannot at this writing be ascertained. Events are forming and must transpire within a few days, of momentous importance to Kentucky and the nation.

The Confederate rebels are determined to possess Kentucky and Winter in this State. They have already accumulated a large force, and they are increasing it daily. They will soon have an immense army. Kentucky, with all her resources, is of more importance to the rebels than the possession of the Capital. They cannot subsist their army without Kentucky, through the Winter. They must have Kentucky to forage and subsist their army, or they must submit. This State is now the only place from which they can draw supplies for their armies and negroes. It is of vital importance and imperious necessity that they subjugate the whole or at least a large part of the State, and hold it. They are concentrating a mighty army for this purpose.

But Kentucky is no less important to the National Government than it is to the rebels. As it is essential to the existence of the whole Confederation, it is important to the National Government to possess it and sustain the State Government and expel the invaders from the State.

Kentucky is the pivotal point of this great struggle. Here the great decisive battle is to be fought. You may rely on it. It will be a battle for bread, for life, for the existence of this confederated rebellion. The National Government must prepare, and prepare thoroughly for this great battle. All her great energies must be put forth for this battle to come off soon in Kentucky. It will be decisive of the National existence and of Constitutional liberty and popular self-government. The great battle between CONSTANTINE and LICINIUS was not more decisive of the form of civilization which should possess Western Europe. Nor is mankind, in all coming generations, less interested in the decision of this battle in favor of the National arms. The nation must muster its forces for this great battle-ground. The safety not only of Kentucky, but of all the border States and cities, and towns, depends on the proper direction of the energies of the Government to be expended on this field within the next twenty days.

The National Government should have an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in Kentucky at the earliest practical period. With such an army we could drive back the invader from our State, and penetrate through Tennessee into the very heart of the rebellion, and break the line of railway communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, and thus cut the spinal cord that gives vitality to the rebellion. It was not more important to NAPOLEON, at the great battle of Wagram, to break the centre of the Austrian line, than it is for the National army to break this centre of the rebel forces and power. If this is done, as it can be, before Winter comes on, our armies can quarter in the genial South, and march triumphantly into the centre of the rebel country, giving freedom and joy to the Union men, and sending terror to the hearts of all traitors. No army can pass down the Mississippi, with Kentucky, or even the Southwestern portion of it, in possession of a hostile force. We cannot conquer the Mississippi, and open it to free navigation, without driving the enemy from Kentucky.

It is estimated that the rebels have now in Kentucky an army of 83,000 men. It is very certain that they have a very large force, and are augmenting it daily. The vastest interests of the nation are imperiled by the mighty energies of the rebellion in Kentucky. Nothing less than the National power exerted and directed to this field of the contest can save the Union. May I not invoke the influence of your Press to urge the National Government to the greatest exertion and activity, in preparation for the contest in Kentucky? I am persuaded, as all well-informed people of the State are, that President LINCOLN takes the most earnest and active interest in the struggle going on in Kentucky. But I am sure that there is not a military appreciation of the importance of the war now waged by the rebels in this State. Gen. MCCLELLAN could well spare a whole *corps d'armée* of his grand army of the Potomac, to this field, unless he speedily brings the enemy to battle before the Capital. An effective blow struck there would be a relief to us here. But after the battle is won, and the victory achieved there, it must be fought over again *here*. The contest will *never* be settled until the battle is fought and won *here*. The Government must prepare for it. If the most vigorous preparations are not made, the loss of the rebels on the Potomac will be retrieved in Kentucky, and a new life given to the rebellion, more potential to them than their victory at Manassas.

The rebels, under ZOLLICOFFER and BUCKNER, are pillaging the whole country as far as they have penetrated. They murder and rob, and destroy the furniture and clothing of the men, women and children, who have fled in terror from their homes. They are driving off all the live stock into Tennessee, stealing the slaves and sending them south, and making forced purchases of all the grain and other produce of the country, and paying for it in Confederate scrip and worthless Tennessee bank paper. The outrages committed by these base and unscrupulous leaders and their followers, have stirred up a deep and bitter feeling of hostility to them among our people. Kentucky, of herself, is poorly able to avenge these outrages. She has no army of her own, and cannot procure arms and clothing for her men as fast as they enlist. Besides the six or seven regiments she now has in the field, she will have at least fifteen more full regiments, as soon as they can be armed and equipped. And though Kentucky has supplied 8,000 to 10,000 men to the rebels, who now raise their parricidal hands against her, I believe in time, if arms and clothing can be had, she will bring into the field from 30,000 to 40,000 soldiers. But a part only of this force can be brought into the field in time to meet the enemy in the great battle which they are hastening on.

I trust that the President and Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN will see that the enemy does not flank the National army on the right in Kentucky, and bring irretrievable devastation upon the nation. We cannot afford to lose Kentucky and Louisville and Cincinnati, and subsist a nation of rebels for the next Winter.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILD CAT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Gen. THOMAS' official account of the Wild Cat affair, says the forces were nearly equal, and the National troops repulsed the enemy with great loss to the rebels and little to themselves.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

RATIONS FOR THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 28, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

One hundred thousand rations have been distributed among the regiments attached to the great expedition this afternoon, preparatory to their departure.

The Captains of the transports received sealed orders to-day. It is reported that one them has opened his orders and divulged the destination of the fleet. The men and animals have suffered on board greatly during the gale of the last two days.

A detachment of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, to-day, followed the line of the telegraph to Newport's News without encountering any opposition.

Two recent deserters from the Confederates state that the rebels at Yorktown are suffering greatly from want and sickness.

ABOUT FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following order, from the Secretary of War, was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adapted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion as Commanding-General of the expedition. You will, however, in general, avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employes or, if special services seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. This, however, not to mean a general arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commanding expedition to the Southern coast.

RIDDEN ON A RAIL.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

ASA T. PRATT, of Braintree, who expressed strong secession sentiments at a late Democratic Convention at Dedham, was to-day ridden on a rail by several of his town's people.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that Col. WILLIAM GATES, Third Artillery, United States Army, will take command of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette. Col. GATES is one of the oldest officers in the army, having been first commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Artillery on the 6th of March, 1806, after graduating at West Point. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third Artillery on the 13th of October, 1845, and is the senior Artillery Colonel in the army. It will be recollected that Col. GATES was summoned before the Army Retiring Board in Washington, and that the effort made to place him on the retired list was unsuccessful. He paid a visit to Fort Hamilton a few days ago, and it was universally remarked that he appeared to be as active and energetic as any man of half his age need be. Col. GATES is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State.

The steamer *New-London* and the bark *Midnight* were put into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock, with the customary formalities. Their officers are:

New-London—Lieutenant Commanding, A. REED; Acting Master and Executive Officer, G. Thompson; Acting Masters, Thomas W. Johnson and W. D. Roath; Acting Midshipman, B. F. Day; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. P. Benkard; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, H. P. Powers; Acting Third Assistants, D. Howitt, J. Brooks and H. Farmer.

Midnight—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, J. TRATHEN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, B. C. Dean; Acting Masters, H. Allen and E. Coffin; Acting Paymaster, F. Miller; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. R. Lane; Master's Mates, H. S. Bolles. J. O. Johnson and A. O. Roberts.

Commodore BREESE, recently relieved by Commodore PAULDING, as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, left yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will reside for the present.

Commodore PAULDING held a levée yesterday, on which occasion Capt. ALMY introduced the principal officers connected with the Navy-yard, and also the officers of several foreign vessels now lying in the harbor.

The United States steamer *Quaker City* is taking in coal. The *Shepherd Knapp* is alongside the wharf receiving her ammunition, and the United States steamer *Connecticut* is having more portholes made, so as to enable her to carry a larger armament.

CITY POLITICS.

National Union Central Committee.

A special meeting of the National Union Central Committee met at Brown's Hotel on Monday evening, Mr. JOHN C. HAM in the Chair.

After transacting some routine business, the following resolution was offered by Mr. O. S. HOLDEN:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to call this Committee together on the 7th of November for the purpose of taking action in relation to the December election.

Mr. FROST offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That this Committee be a nominating Convention to nominate a candidate, to meet on on Thursday evening, Nov. 7.

Mr. HOLDEN withdrew his resolution, and the motion of Mr. FROST was adopted.

A protest was received from a number of delegates to the City and County Convention, held on Friday evening last, in regard to the nominations then made, which was received. The Committee then proceeded to nominate candidates for the different offices.

The following gentlemen received the nominations:

Sheriff—JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk—H. W. GENET.
District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL.
Supervisor—ISAAC COLEMAN.
Supreme Court—T. W. CLERKE.
Superior Court—L. B. WOODRUFF; MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY.
Coroners—J. W. RANNEY, THOMAS H. FERRIS, L. B. WRIGHT, CYRUS RAMSAY.

A Finance Committee was appointed to assess the candidates and collect money for election expenses, and the Committee adjourned to Friday evening.

The whole proceedings were characterized with the utmost disorder. The Chairman vainly endeavored to preserve order, and the Committee adjourned in the midst of confusion.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

The above Committee met at their headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, on Monday evening, and concluded their election arrangements.

Measures were taken for a vigorous canvass of the different Wards in favor of the Mozart candidates, and every effort will be made to secure the election of their ticket. GEO. C. GENET, Esq., presided.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The Sixth District Mozart Senatorial Convention met at Mozart Hall at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and withdrew the name of DANIEL YOUNG as their candidate for Senator, substituting JOHN J. BRADLEY in his place. Mr. BRADLEY is the Tammany nominee in this District.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Earl Russell on the American Struggle.

THE JOINT EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Why the Orleans Princes are in the American Army.

Experiences of the London Times Correspondent in the Northwest

His Response to Secretary Seward's Letter.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON

State of the Continental Grain Markets.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th inst., arrived here last evening.

A summary of her advices had been previously received by telegraph from Cape Race.

The following is the specie list of the *City of Baltimore*: BAILEY & Co., £1,100: J. V. HOFFMAN, $10,300; SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, $42,400; Order, £2,500.

The mammoth iron-plated frigate *Warrior* had made another successful performance at sea. Her speed was 12½ knots, with 42 revolutions of the engines.

The Congregation of the Index had condemned the pamphlet of the Abbé PASSAGLIA, and would not permit him to defend his work.

The King and Queen of Prussia made their solemn entry into Konigsberg on the 14th inst. The procession was a brilliant affair, and the town presented a very animated appearance, the houses, &c., being richly decorated. The King was on horseback, surrounded by the Princes of the royal house, and the Queen occupied a state carriage, drawn by eight horses. After the procession, the King received the civil and military authorities at the royal castle, and expressed his confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of the people.

The Prussian journals generally predict the most friendly and satisfactory results from the recent meeting of the two Sovereigns at Compeigne.

On the 15th, the festivities were continued at Konigsberg. Their Majesties visited the theatre in state, and the city was illuminated.

Advices from Demarara mention that on "the 10th ult., a steamer of war made her appearance outside the bar, and it was at first supposed to be the privateer *Sumter*. On being boarded by the master of the light vessel, she was found to be the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, carrying twenty 9-inch guns and one mortar, in search of the *Sumter*. Her commander asked for a coasting pilot, but not being able to obtain one, steamed to windward, and the vessel was afterwards seen off Berbice, steering E. S. E. with a British blue ensign flying.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE REBELLION.

On the 14th inst. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was honored with a grand reception and dinner at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His lordship, after dinner, made an address commenting at some length on public affairs, and alluding as follows to the American question:

GENTLEMEN: Let us look for a moment at another part of the world; at another country, which, for my part, I have also observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government which, though not carried on in exactly the same principles as those of our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of Slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the conflict—*not contending with respect to Free Trade and Protection, but contending as so many States of the Old World have contended, the one side for empire and the other for power.* Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Supposing this contest ended, by the reunion of its different parts, and that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should we not again have that fatal subject of Slavery brought in along with them? [Hurrah.] That subject of Slavery which caused, no doubt, the disruption, we all agree must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, as you will see, *if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed from Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried back into the Union, and thus, sooner or later, the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow?* On the other hand, supposing the United States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict, supposing that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed, should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren, and should we not see those Southern men yielding to force, and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered, and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? And, if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward, if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting us all, but not upon matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest. Had they been cases of that kind it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to speak to you in detail upon such subjects; but, with regard to these duties, I can only point out to you—if it is at all necessary to point out—that the world is disturbed by assertions of nationality, by assertions of authority on the other side, by conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America—[cheers]—in these cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that prudence and vigilance which becomes Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and of humanity ["Hear, hear," and cheers;] not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. [Cheers.]

WARMTH OF HIS LORDSHIP'S FOREIGN SYMPATHIES.

From the London Times.

In touching upon foreign politics, his Lordship can always command the general sympathies of an English audience. We are all for popular liberty, constitutional government, and non-intervention. Perhaps Earl RUSSELL carries the latter doctrine to excess when he disapproves interference even in Mexico, but, upon the whole, most constituencies in this country might be expected to concur in the principles which his Lordship represents. It is only strange that the public opinion of England in these matters should be so uniformly misapprehended abroad. We really look at the politics of foreign countries with very disinterested eyes. If

we desire to see constitutional government extended it is because we are under the impression that what we know to be best for ourselves must also be best for others. We never think about British "influence," though we usually find that it comes as a matter of course, after we have acted judiciously. Any nation struggling for freedom or independence, is sure of our sympathies, and we are deciding by the lessons of experience when we hold that moral support is all that can be prudently given. In such views Earl RUSSELL is sure to find concurrence. He is known to be liberal, yet he is known to be moderate. A great wit said of him some time ago, that there was nothing which his moral intrepidity might not induce him to undertake, but everybody feels sure that, for all this personal temerity, *Earl Russell would ponder long before he committed this country to the perils of a foreign intervention.*

A GENEROUS AND SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

From the London Quarterly Review.

Some, indeed many, politicians suppose that the division of the United States would be for the general good, and especially for that of our own empire, by preventing the growth of a dangerous Power, and lowering the overweening boastfulness and bullying tone for which Americans have rendered themselves notorious. Anything that would abate these last would be a public good, and to the Americans themselves a marvelous improvement; but, nevertheless, we always doubt the wisdom of those politics which desire our neighbor's injury for our own good; and the benevolence of those who desire it for his good; we have more faith in the policy of wishing people well, without one reason to show for it but that it is right, than in that of wishing them ill, with all the deep reasons of the deep men of the world for it. In fact, our experience teaches us to attach exceedingly little value to the opinions of those who calculate how their own good will come out of their neighbor's trouble. Their selfish forecast is a great obstruction to that foresight of which it is the mean parody. *We have far too high a view of the mission and providential status of the British empire to feel anything like complacency when its greater glory is sought by the humiliation of any Christian country.*

But we have not a worse opinion of the principle of wishing for a disruption of the States than of the policy of it; and though in this we may look for much less concurrence, we are not less convinced in our own minds. *To think that it would be for the safety of British interests on the other side of the Atlantic, that the United States should be split into two rival nations, is, we humbly think, the reverse of far-seeing.* As heretofore constituted, the States, though able to repel any invasion in the long run, were perfectly harmless as to foreign war. They might trouble a ruin like Mexico; but they had no army, no navy, for which a military Power need care in the least. They could not invade anything, except where, as in Mexico, there was nobody worth naming to defend. But if two rival nations be formed, both must be military Powers, both must be naval Powers. The one would border on our North American, the other on our West Indian possessions. The one will desire Canada, the other must have the West Indies. In Europe, France and Russia force us to keep up ruinously costly armaments; and were two great military States placed on our transatlantic frontiers, we must prepare for a new scale of armament, and for new and frequent uses for our arms.

We have, then, no hesitation in wishing on grounds of policy what is right on grounds of principle, that our American friends may see their present troubles as happily ended, as those have been which in past times arrayed the different parts of this now really united Kingdom in deadly conflict. If asked whether we expect it, our reply is that we hardly know. The war is only begun; and we do not pretend to see its end. Many seem to think that a week or two is a long time in such a struggle. We fear that a year or two may pass before any one is entitled to form decided opinions as to how it may turn. *But uncertainty as to the issue is only an additional reason for honest men to say what they desire; and our fervent desire is, to see the South utterly vanquished.*

THE COTTON DIFFICULTY.

SUPPLIES FAILING IN SPAIN.

The large factory of cotton goods at Tarragona, in Spain, had been obliged to suspend operations, owing to the scarcity of the raw material.

PROMISING NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

From the London Times.

The advices by this packet continue most favorable The agent of the Cotton Company had put in an additional 22 acres since the last packet sailed. The Egyptian seed which the Company sent out by the steamers turned out very good, and was in fine growth. Some of the cotton planted in May was putting forth blossoms. The Governor was about to plant 40 acres on his estate, adjoining that on which the Company's agent had planted, and was continuing to plant. The season for planting continued favorable, and there was no want of labor. The crop of corn planted with the first cotton was ripening fast, and would soon be stored. The covering of the cobs would serve for making paper pulp, and this, together with the wasting plantain and other such fibres, with which the country abounds, would supply the materials for paper in large quantity. A great number of small settlers had obtained some of the Egyptian seed sent out by the Company, and although discouraged by some of the local papers, very large quantities had been planted by the small settlers in all parts of the island.

SHALL THE BLOCKADE BE BROKEN?

A movement is on foot in England, chiefly recommended by anonymous contributors to newspapers, recommending British intervention to destroy the blockade, and release the cotton crop. In commenting upon such a communication, the Manchester *Guardian* declines to approve the suggestion. The London *Star* says:

"The price is too heavy—for it is that of guilt. We have no more right to force our way into American harbors than has a hungry crowd to pillage a corn-store or a baker's shop. *The law of nature may entitle the famishing to wrestle with the luxurious, but it does not permit the improvident to release themselves by violence from the grasp of want.* It is improvidence of the grossest and most reckless kind that has brought us to our present need. We have voluntarily made ourselves dependent upon America for that which we now allege to be indispensable to our existence. The world was all before us where to choose the sources of our supply. Our own fields were crying out to us to gather their almost spontaneous harvests. *We have preferred at once to maintain the slavery of the negro and the poverty of the Hindoo, rather than put forth our strength where it was first due, and would have been most rewarded.* Now, are we to take our kinsmen by the throat, and compel them to yield to our will that which is lawfully as well as actually subject to their power? Happily, for our National character, the crime is as nearly impossible as it is wholly indefensible. We should obtain by it nothing but new and more lasting difficulties. We should array against us all the forces of the North, and should probably find that the South, unable to raise cotton while in camp or garrison, had little to yield to us. We should have upon our hands a war stretching from Canada to Mexico, and lay ourselves at the mercy of our European neighbors. The unemployed operatives of the manufacturing districts would have not only leisure enough but motive enough to render any amount of trouble to the rulers that had so madly aggravated distress by crime. *And whatever of moral or religious feeling there may be in the country would assuredly be roused into rebellion against a policy that made Britain the ally at once of Slavery, and rebellion, and civil war.*"

THE NORTHWEST AND THE WAR.

The Trip of the London Times' Correspondent to Wisconsin, with Notes at Either End and by the Way.

WHY WASHINGTON IS NOT ATTACKED.

RACINE, Wis., Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

Persuaded that nothing of importance could take place for some time to come in the vicinity of Washington, I left it on the 17th, when the New-York papers were amusing their readers with the comforting assurance that "a great fight" was coming off "immediately," and when many people were actually coming to the Capital to "assist" at the battle in the French use of the word. I was anxious to change the scene and the air, and to ascertain, as far as a hasty journey would permit me to do, the state of feeling in reference to the war in the very district where the love of the Union burns with the brightest and steadiest, if not with the purest flame. On the night before my departure there were warning voices raised against any rash confidence in appearances. A spy had come in—the honored and most trusted spy of all—and he had most violently and solemnly asseverated that before twenty-four hours had elapsed BEAUREGARD would be hurling his battalions against the southward defences of Washington. "If that is not the case," observed the trusted spy, "never will I ask for reliance to be placed in me again." All his reports had been found trustworthy up to that point, but when he ventured to declare that any General could move an immense army, such as BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON commanded, in an attack on one point, without more than twenty-four hours' preparation, and when he asserted that men of military capacity, such as BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON are said to be, would direct that mass on narrow converging paths, to be slaughtered by formidable batteries in a hopeless assault, it was plain that he information he gave could not be depended upon. The movements of the Confederates, indeed, indicated a desire to induce an attack rather than a determination to assault, but at the same time, they displayed an uneasiness which gave reason to believe that if they failed in that object they were not in a position to remain inactive, and that the future would develop different plans, such as I speculated upon in previous letters in connection with operations on other points of the Potomac. It was known to me that no movement would be made by Gen. MCCLELLAN till he was ready; and ready he was not likely to be for some fortnight or three weeks to come. Since that time, indeed, the imperfect information which has been received shows that the Confederates have conceived the idea of penning in the Federalists by earthworks commanding the roads along which they must debouch, so as to form a sort of investment; but this plan would require a much greater development than it has yet had, to prove a very serious obstacle on the right of the Federal position. It is a remark made by a British officer of experience, who recently visited the lines with Gen. MCCLELLAN, that it is impossible to fight a battle on the ground in front of Arlington and Alexandria. And so, indeed, it is. There may be a tremendous brisk fight, and considerable artillery duels, but anything like a regular organized combined movement of an army of 60,000 men on either side, in attack or defence, is scarcely practicable as a single operation. If Shooter's Hill could be multiplied by forty or fifty, covered with dense woods, and placed in a line parallel to the banks of the Thames, with the intermediate valleys seamed with water-courses and ravines, it would give some idea of the country from the front of Alexandria round to the positions on the proper right front of Arlington. In fact, now that the forests are cleared away, so as to leave a fair open before the works for the fire of their artillery, although it is quite possible to advance within certain distances, masked by the woods, it is scarcely within the range of probability that an organized attack can be made successfully along the whole front,

CHARACTER OF THE BATTLE-GROUND.

It would be interesting to inquire how far the passions of men are affected by the physical conditions of the country in which they live. In war the operations of armies are regulated by those conditions almost exclusively. It is a certainty that an army properly intrenched with great natural advantages of position will defeat an assailing force. A Thermopylæ is only a great monument to the heroic dead who defended it if there be men enough to take it. A wedge only goes as far as the maul can strike it, and if the tree is not split then, and no other wedge be at hand, the iron is merely buried and lost. So far there has been a complete vindication in the United States of the wisdom of those old Generals who generally in times gone by marked out certain battle-fields and strategical points in Europe for the decision of their conflicts and manœuvres, just as in America the fashionable dueling grounds are set out and resorted to in the neighborhood of the great cities. Gen. BEAUREGARD seems inclined to prevent any such debouching of the army of the Potomac as that which MCDOWELL conducted on his position at Manassas with every prospect of successful issue, till JOHNSTON'S reenforcement threw itself upon the straggling right of the Federal line; and it would surprise most military men to hear that he intended the works he is now throwing up merely as lines covering the advance of his columns of assault. But it appears to be true that the Confederates are led to think that they will speedily be conducted to a direct attack. If they are, their defeat ought to be matter of positive certainty, for the Federalists will assuredly fight with every possible condition of success on their side.

OPERATIONS OF FREMONT.

Under the circumstances, it is probable that the first important offensive operation of the Federalists will be made by Gen. FREMONT, who is urgently called upon to retrieve the fortunes of the United States in Missouri. Lexington is lost! It is taken, too, by a force which must have come some thousand miles, without proper arms or support. And now the Confederates are on the Missouri, high above Jefferson City and St. Louis, in the northwest portion of the State of Missouri itself. The Federalists are assured that this is just the place where their enemies ought to be, and that MULLIGAN and his command were a mere bait for Gen. PRICE, put there in order that Gen. FREMONT might close on him: and they are told to be comforted, because a great fight will soon take place, "in which the rebels are sure to be pretty badly worsted." In a former letter I expressed a doubt whether Gen. FREMONT was of the stuff of which great commanders are made; but I am by no means inclined to join in condemning him for the surrender of Lexington, till further information shows he was culpably negligent or careless, for he is not a man who would expose himself to such censure, particularly in the present state of his relations with the Government. Gen. FREMONT *may not be all his friends suppose he is, but he is an earnest, energetic, clear-sighted, and determined man, quite above the commission of culpable neglects or foolish indifferences.* If he be guilty of either it will surprise me, though it is quite possible that his orders may have been misunderstood or disobeyed; or, again, that he may not have had the means to effect that which ought to have been done. Here is a State larger than Ireland, and disaffected to the core in many counties to the Federal Government, or rather to the "Yankees," surrounded by Confederate States and sympathies, and stretching far up on the flank of Illinois and the great Abolition Northwest. It is overrun by small—small for the work—parties of Federalists, who move away in the air without any traces of operation from point to point till they are attacked, obliged to concentrate, to fall back, or to fight hopeless battles, such as that in which the gallant LYON was killed and his corps terribly defeated; and meantime the North is kept happy by promises that these defeats were victories in their way, and that disasters are cunning devices to obtain triumphs—that LYON'S sacrifice is but the loss of a sprat in order to catch such a whale as PRICE. When Lord CLYDE was placed in somewhat similar circumstances in regard to Oude—and that Province or Kingdom, by the bye, is not quite unlike the State of Missouri, being intersected by the Gogra very much as the latter is by the great river from which it takes its name—he was urged by what is called public opinion and the Press in India to make an onward movement, and to sweep the rebels off the soil. But he had already seen how utterly futile it was to attempt a permanent subjugation of the country till he had force sufficient to leave a garrison at every strategic post as he advanced, and he resisted all pressure till he was able to move forward with such an army as would suffice to beat his enemies on the field and prevent their reassembling in his rear and flanks, by putting forces as he passed along in all the principal cities strong enough to overcome the populace and defend themselves. Such must be the military operation in Missouri, where it is obvious a large proportion of the population is hostile or indifferent. Now, it is for Gen. FREMONT to show that he could not have done what was done by Lord CLYDE, and I do not think he will fail in the proof, however difficult it may be for him to demonstrate that he could not have helped Col. MULLIGAN. Into the great Blair-cum-Fremont controversy let me not enter—let no one enter indeed who desires not to leave hope for the Union behind. It is to be dealt with only by those who can determine the amount of "shoddy" which can be properly shoved into a contractor's cloth; or, again, it is a case for those who are versed in military law, and can detect the difference between the choleric word of a politician and the rank blasphemy of a subordinate officer. *On an occasion on which I met Gen. Fremont at Washington it was at the house of Mr. Blair, the Postmaster-General, and I was certainly informed that it was mainly owing to Mr. Blair's influence that the General obtained his command, so that this imbroglio is the more inexplicable.* The Col. BLAIR who is under arrest is so well thought of by his friends at Washington that one of them did not hesitate to tell me all the early successes of the unfortunate LYON were due to the political knowledge and guidance of FRANK BLAIR. I am told that the prisoner refuses to be released, and insists on being in arrest till he is tried by court-martial—a proceeding which will not fail to embarrass Gen. FREMONT at this particular juncture.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE CORRESPONDENT—THE NORTHWEST AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The place from which this letter is dated, is one of the wonderful creations of the grain harvests and immigration in the vast prairie tracts which lie on the western shores of the Michigan inland sea. It looks like a Russian settlement—not unlike, indeed, to the suburbs of Kherson, with a view of wide, muddy streets, plank footpaths, wooden houses, shady trees by the roadside, spires and metalled domes and well-built houses of brick, rising above the dead level of the edifices of timber. Here, too, are to be seen the omnipresent German beer-saloon and the well-known names and trades followed by the Teutons in Russland as in the United States. Nor are railways absent, nor corn elevators, nor a great future firmly believed in, though Milwaukee on the one side above on the lake, and Chicago below, rather abduct the refreshing juices of commerce from the little place, and leave Racine somewhat sapless and desiccate. Here were drums and fifes for the Union, and more men for the Union—a very awkward squad to look at, but Wisconsin is not behindhand, and considering her scanty population, has done well toward the Federal cause. The Racinites were rather proud of an officer from their city who was taken prisoner the other day before Washington, or who, more properly speaking, surrendered himself, and was walking back with his unsuspecting captors when, being asked to give up his arms, he drew a brace of revolvers, shot two of them as they marched before him, ran away, and finally escaped by shooting another of his pursuers, although he was hit by a buckshot through the cheeks, and cut in two places by bullets. His course was scarcely justifiable according to the rules of civilized warfare, for if he surrendered, as he himself states, he had no right to shoot those to whom he yielded up his sword. This by the way, Racine has several newspapers for its population of 4,000 or 5,000, and boasts of a variety of religions, not including the Spiritualists, who, to the disgrace of the intelligence and education of the New-England States, prevail in Connecticut and Maine, and spread across the States to the West, so that there is scarce a little town in which there is not an advertising "medium," who prepares prescriptions according to recipes given her or him by angels (on the cheapest terms) for all sorts of diseases, and practices all sorts of blasphemous, wicked, and shameless impostures on the miserable victims of superstition. It has a river and a port, and trading schooners, and is now sending out a feeder in the shape of a railway to the west to the Upper Mississippi at a place called Savannah, by which it hopes to coax more trade and more grain to its warehouses, although pressed by competing lines. The great influx of emigrants to this part of the world has been a good deal accelerated by the operation of the homestead law. Every man's house is his castle—no landlord to eject, no creditor to disarm. And so the sagacious poor have hit on an excellent plan never intended by the legislators of using this law. Whenever they spy a nice bit of land convenient for their purposes they assemble their planks on a Saturday night; on the stroke of midnight they are at work; on Sunday the house is completed; on Monday they are "monarchs of all they survey—their right there is none to dispute." It was wonderful to see how wretched some of those edifices are—open to winds and rain and all the skyey influences. The country around is level and covered with rich grass and patches of wood, which, in the varied hues the trees are beginning to assume with advancing Autumn, show pleasantly to the wayfarer and refresh his eye. A few miles out to the west and we reach the rolling prairie, which is, however, settled so thoroughly that but few portions are untilled and little is to be seen of the natural soil. Wooden house are scattered over the great wave-like undulations on which lie in stack and stook thousands of quarters of Indian corn and wheat running to waste. It is an actual fact that maize is so cheap that it is burnt in the railway engines as fuel, and wheat will not pay the cost of its removal—and there may be starving millions in Europe! Eyes, curious and Milesian, gaze out from shanties on the roadside as the train rumbles by. "What's your name?" asked I of a little boy. "I'm Mister Pat Hennessy," he answered. "Do you go to chapel?" "No, I don't; it's too far away." "Do you go to school?" "To be sure an I do." And he could spell, too, although he was certainly in imperfect clothing, and did not disdain to tread the earth with naked feet. There is an idea—I don't know that it is a delusion—among the Irish out here that they have made the United States what it is; that they have built the cities, made the railroads, reclaimed the land, and done all the fighting—as they say they are doing now, though disposed to admit their co-citizens and anything but comrades, the Germans, have had a little to do in that way. The "Yankees," they add, "do all the talking." At Freeport, fifty miles or so to the west, I found a repetition of the other Freeport on a small scale, minus the lake,—a town with a huge hotel, wonderful to say, quite full—a town which is not of age yet, as it is still a minor in years; yet it has three newspapers, gas in the streets, billiard-tables. Among some of the people in this district there is, wonderful to say, a tendency towards secession principles, and an aversion to the war, or rather to the war taxes; and I was told by more than one or two that he and his neighbors would resist the payment of the impost. Pleasant times coming surely, if this feeling become largely extended! Here I heard of a new form of the Protean jobbing which prevails in the States. When a colonel of a regiment receives orders to march, the agents of all the railways which by any possibility can make out that they can carry his men to their destination, proceed to his quarters at once, and beset him with offers for the job, and attack every officer who may have interest with him, even giving large bribes in order that they may procure the conveyance of the troops, for which the Government pays two cents per head, or a penny a mile. Thus, soldiers have been carried by circuitous routes, and the public service has been interfered with. It is strange that the Government has not found it expedient to appoint a director and a board of railway transportation in connection with the Quartermaster-General's Department, particularly after the frightful accidents which have occurred. If that were done and worked honestly, it would be well for both the soldiers and the public.

DISCONTENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

The farmers are all expecting high prices for grain, and dream of wheat at a dollar a bushel. *But they are content, and the war tax is a bugbear which forbids peace and happiness even in this remote region.* The same sentiment prevailed even in Pennsylvania, and one gentleman said the subject filled him with apprehension. The contractors and providers of army stores are happy and prosperous, he said; but they are not the people, and Pittsburgh has hard times before it if the war goes on, although Government orders come in freely and give a semblance of life to manufacturing industry. The *mauvais sujets*, to be sure, are cleared out of the great cities into the ranks of the army, but there are enough left to give trouble if occasion arises. Some men praise the war, and expect good results from it in teaching the people useful lessons. To others it has been the source of wealth and novel prosperity. One house at Pittsburgh had cleared a considerable sum by selling 1,500 bales of cotton of surplus stock at 25c. a pound to manufacturers in Philadelphia who had run out and could get no other; another had made a fortune by shoe leather; a third had done well in iron. But on the whole, trade was suffering, and there was no prospect of relief. There are remarks more frequently heard in conversation than seen in the public papers or in patriotic speeches, and people begin to see that, in the fight of the Union, what each man was proud of in his individual State, may possibly be endangered as much as personal liberty, freedom of the Press, and trial by jury.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT DRIFTS.

Whenever the doctrine of State Rights is opposed to the action and proceedings of the Federal Government it is at once set at naught, for it is, in reality, advanced not for the protection of the State itself, but for the purpose of secession and of Southern Confederation, and, in the name of the Union, the Federal Government tramples under foot a principle which, right enough in the abstract, is used, in the presence of a state of things to which it was never intended to apply, as the means of resisting and destroying the central Government appointed for all the States. How far State Rights can ever be restored must be matter for the future. *In the name of Union the Federal Government is producing a homogeneous condition in the States, in which the Governors and Legislatures exercise little more power than the Lord-Lieutenants and grand juries of English counties, and between which there are boundaries not much more distinct and broadly marked.* Wherever the internal polity of a State in which the Federal Government had power was opposed to it, no hesitation has been felt in dealing with the State as a subject province, in which martial law and the force of arms was the only rule. The Supreme Court's decisions are of no avail when there is no power to enforce them. Exclusive legislation and supreme jurisdiction within their own limits, claimed by the States, and said to be guaranteed by the Constitution and by decisions of the Courts, cannot be admitted by any Power on earth, when both are used to destroy it; but it is felt that the Government, which sends orders by telegraph all over the country to arrest insignificant persons in places where the Courts are open and the Judges are sitting, and which refuses to let the accused go before a jury, is doing more than is required for self-preservation. I have got away so far from Freeport that I can only say it was the limit of my journey westward, and that on Wednesday last I returned from it on my way to Washington.

A WORD WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In passing through Ohio there were indications among my fellow passengers of discontent and apprehension,—an idea that Government was going a little too far, and that Mr. SEWARD was somewhat too much of a Grand Vizier in his style of conducting business. *Apropos* of Mr. SEWARD, I may observe that his acquiescence in certain unknown, anonymous accusations in secret memorials against me, and his hypothetical insinuation that I have perverted the hospitality I am said to have received, to the detriment, and have used it for the misrepresentation of Republican institutions, are neither candid, nor generous, nor "hospitable;" nor can they be well reconciled with a spirit of justice, when it is considered that Mr. SEWARD declares he never read the letter complained of, and therefore did not know what it contained, although he appears to have accepted as true all the representations, whatever they may have been, of those who thought fit to address memorials to him respecting my communications to you. Before I left Washington I wrote to Mr. SEWARD to ask if any such memorials had been received, and stated that I was anxious to reply to them; but the reply from the State Department was that Mr. SEWARD had not seen any such documents as I referred to. With the matter itself I must leave you to deal, merely remarking that I utterly deny I have abused any "hospitality" whatever. *Mr. Seward is surely the last man in the world, or ought to be, at all events, who would restrict freedom of speech on the part of a foreigner, even though he may not be more intelligent or respectable than the other foreigners who have entered the ranks of an army which, according to Mr. Lincoln, contains the materials for Cabinets, Ministers, and Generals wholesale in its file.* If he had read the letter referred to he would have been utterly astonished at the exceeding absurdity of any charges based upon it of enmity to the United States or their theories of Government,—though I may be permitted to say I don't like *lettres de cachet* or arrests by telegram, and then refusal of trial. Let the members of an English club picture such a scene as this: A body of men in plain clothes march up the steps, forbid any one to leave the house, place guards in the hall, take the keys out of the doors, proceed to tear up the floors, to disturb the cellars and throw over the coals—refuse to show any warrant to any of the members, and merely state that they are looking for concealed arms by authority of the Marshal, and then leave as they came, without the production of warrant, or showing in dress, uniform, or badge that they are really constables, or employed by any authority whatever. And yet this is what took place at the Maryland Club in Baltimore the day of my arrival—a club of the most respectable gentlemen in the State—without a word of excuse, explanation or apology. It is not perverting hospitality, nor is it hostility to republican institutions, to condemn such acts as these.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The following letter, which may probably be taken as an "official" explanation of the step lately taken by the two French Princes in America, appears in the *Débats* of Oct. 12:

A correspondent writes to us from New-York on Sept. 24: "It is quite true, as you have already heard, that the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres have been admitted as officers of the staff into the Federal army. The two young Princes left England at the commencement of the month in the company of their uncle, the Prince DE JOINVILLE. The Prince intended to take his young son, the Duke of Penthièvre, to the United States Naval School. His two nephews went to America simply on a tour of pleasure and information. *Received at New-York with the most flattering distinction, they went to Washington to thank the heads of the Federal Government for such a reception.* Thence it was their intention to proceed to the far West, as one of the first halting places in their trip. But once in Washington, the scene by which they were surrounded, the exciting spectacle of a numerous army of volunteers, formed, so to speak, under the fire of the enemy, impelled them to become actors in the great events which are preparing. Moreover, how many reasons more serious attach them to the cause which they serve! *The cause, no one can doubt, is good. Although they do not proclaim it very loudly as yet, the abolition of Slavery is at the bottom of the quarrel which arms the volunteers of the North. It is a war in which humanity itself is concerned.* Besides, that which is also at stake is the Government of the great American Union, which the blood of France contributed to found nearly 100 years ago. The names of the sons of the Duke of Orleans, of the grandsons of the King LOUIS PHILLIPPE, may figure with honor upon the glorious list where shine already those of ROCHAMBEAU, of MATHIEU DUMAS, of SÉGUR, and of LAFAYETTE. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres are, then, included from this time in the ranks of the Federal army as aides-de-camps of the General-in-Chief, MCCLELLAN. The uncle of the young Princes, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, present when their determination was taken, has approved it. The eldest of the two brothers has frankly avowed that he was unable to resist this opportunity, unique, perhaps, of acquiring as a soldier a practical experience of which, more than anything else, he felt the desire and the need."

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE HIAWATHA.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The decision of Judge BETTS, of the District Court of New-York, in the case of the British bark *Hiawatha*, will be read in this country with a feeling somewhat more marked than that of mere astonishment. The case has been upwards of three months under consideration, and the decision of the American Court is, that the vessel and her cargo are condemned. The facts connected with the seizure of the *Hiawatha* are probably in the recollection of our readers. What are those facts? Why, it appears that up to the 29th of April, at all events, no official notification of the blockade had reached any of the Virginia ports, certainly not Richmond. But the days of grace named in the notification, when it did appear, *included* the 14th of May. On that day the *Hiawatha* passed the Richmond Customs. Her subsequent detention was unavoidable, and the result of accident. When the seizure was made, five days subsequently, the master of the *Hiawatha* protested against it, and on asking Commodore STRINGHAM what time would be permitted to neutrals to pass out, was informed by that officer—"It makes no difference; if you had been there (in Hampton Roads) on the 14th, I should have sent you to New-York." This reply of the Federal Commodore explains at once the seizure of the British ships above named, and the spirit which animates the decision of the New-York District Court. The law of maritime warfare expressly provides that notice of the existence of a blockade shall be brought home to a neutral before a confiscation is justifiable. But, supposing that to have been done in this case of the *Hiawatha*—which, so far as we are acquainted with the facts, it would be difficult to do—the vessel was clear of the American Custom-house fairly within the time named in the notification of the blockade. Are her owners and the owners of her cargo, to suffer because the vessel happened to be unavoidably detained in the Virginia waters a few days afterwards? The essence of every offence is in the intention, and where it can be clearly shown that there is every disposition to conform to the law, no offence really exists. This disposition on the part of the Federal authorities to take a technical advantage of British shipowners and merchants, is unworthy of a State which still aspires to maritime consequence. We do not hesitate to assert that, so far as our knowledge extends—and we have watched the course of events in American waters very closely since the outbreak of the civil war—there is not a single instance of a British shipmaster deliberately attempting to break the blockade. Wherever British ships have been caught in positions which have afforded the excuse for seizeure by the American cruisers, it has been found either that the knowledge of the blockade had not reached them, or that they believed they had complied with the terms of the notification. *It is in the last degree impolitic on the part of the American Government to act in this peremptory manner with the property of British subjects. The Cabinet of Washington cannot afford just now to put themselves under the ban of public opinion in this country* Mr. EDWARDS has, however, in our judgment, mistaken the line of defense in attempting to impugn the blockade on international grounds. The blockade of the Southern ports has been recognized by England *wherever that blockade is proved to be efficient.* The concession of belligerent rights to the South involved the co-relative right of the Federal Government to blockade the Southern ports if they had the disposable force to do so. We prefer to rest the cases in question on the facts of each, and if the facts of the *Pioneer* and *Grenshaw* resemble those of the *Hiawatha*, we are quite sure that the condemnation by the American Prize Court is an unwarrantable and unusual application of the law of maritime warfare, and one which neither the British Government nor the British public will acquiesce in.

THE QUESTION OF MEXICO.

Course of Affairs in that Country at the Latest Dates.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MEXICO, Sept. 7, 1861.

The paragraph in the *Times* which gave us to understand "that a course of action had been determined on by France and England with respect to this country," coupled with letters from Paris stating that an intervention by those Powers was now a matter of certainty, has created considerable sensation. Cheering as this intelligence may appear, and satisfactory as it most undoubtedly is, it has, nevertheless, created much anxiety in the minds of those who have carefully watched the signs of the times, and marked the excited feelings of a portion of the population towards foreigners.

It would be folly to disguise the fact that if the French and English Governments determine merely upon taking the ports, the safety of all foreigners resident in the Cities of Mexico, Puebla and the surrounding districts will be much jeopardized. It must be borne in mind that the country has become so fearfully demoralized that the usages prevailing in civilized nations have now no acceptance here, and, however well disposed the Government itself might be to afford protection, it is not improbable that the first intelligence of the appearance of a fleet off Vera Cruz will be followed by a popular demonstration against foreigners, which, if unchecked, may lead to sad consequences. Such is the opinion of all the foreign representatives, and particularly of M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, who has advised the French and Spaniards to be prepared for the emergency. Banded together, supposing the worst comes to the worst, we may be able to hold our ground for a time, but unless prompt assistance be afforded, the result of so unequal a contest could not be doubtful. The intervening Powers, therefore, ought to be prepared to land such a force as, in case of need, could be forwarded to the Capital with the least possible delay. If the Legation is withdrawn, many English families will doubtless accompany it to the coast, as the last guarantee would then be removed; their journey thither would not be unattended with danger, as the country now is so infested with bands of marauders that it is impossible to move with safety in any one direction.

As, however, an intervention is more to the advantage of the country than it is even to foreigners, as it is not an act of hostility against, but a boon to Mexico, there would seem to be no immediate necessity for the withdrawal of any of the foreign Legations; and, supposing religious fanaticism broke through all restraints, they would be on the spot to defend their different nationalities, and exact whatever protection the Government for the time being might be able to afford. French, English, Germans, Americans and Spaniards could muster between 2,000 and 3,000 men; with such a force a stand might be made till assistance arrived, but then we must be assured of such assistance. *Intervention having been determined upon, it ought to be followed up with such energy and promptitude as to paralize the Mexican nation, and so prevent the execution of any plan for vengeance against foreigners, that might be attempted by any of the factions in the country.* I have not considered it advisable to dwell at greater length upon this subject, but I wish it to be understood that we shall look upon it as deserving immediate and serious attention at home.

Foreigners in the States of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas &c., do not run the same risks; fanaticism there is not so rampant, and Doblado and Ortega are chiefs both able and willing to protect them.

By the report of the Committee of the Mexican Bondholders, it would appear that those gentlemen discredit altogether the statements made with respect to the value of clergy property in Mexico; nor can they believe that so vast an amount of property could have been squandered in so short a space of time. There can be no doubt but that all the Church property which fell under the immediate jurisdiction of the Central Government, has long since been got rid of. It may be, however, that portions situate in the States still exist, but whether these can now be made available for the payment of foreign creditors and claimants, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. As early as January of this year, I pointed out the iniquity as well as the illegality of the law which Nationalized that property, and suggested that some steps should be taken to render it available as *National assets.*

Had my advice been adopted, something might have been saved out of the general wreck, but now that the act of the Vera Cruz Government has been sanctioned by Congress, it is difficult to conceive how any interference of our Foreign Secretary can avail. The Church property, at the very lowest estimate, amounted to $170,000,000, sufficient, if properly administered, to have cleared the country of debt. It is to be regretted that so fair an opportunity should have been lost. Some of the waste lands, however, still remain, a portion only having been allotted to individuals to cover the expenses of survey, and the bondholders have a perfect right under their contract to fall back upon these. Should a Protectorate be established and tranquility restored, many of these waste lands, particularly those in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua, will become of immense value; but, unless a very sharp look-out is kept, it is to be feared that even these will be allowed to slip through their fingers.

We have but scanty intelligence from the interior. DOBLADO is at Queretaro, watching the movements of MEJIA and other reactionary chiefs. Whether he will effect more than his predecessors remains to be seen. There are reports that the Indians, in some districts, are rising, and that a war of races is likely to be the consequence. Such a result must be looked to, if the present state of anarchy and confusion is allowed to continue.

The Congress has now been a week in extraordinary session, the whole time occupied in party squabbles. The utter impossibility of governing this country by means of a Congress becomes every day more and more apparent. Business there is none, and ruin stares every one in the face.

LATER OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following is from the London Committee of Mexican Bondholders:

"The Committee have received advices from Mr. WHITEHEAD, dated Mexico, the 6th ult. Congress had been called together again, and had sat two days in secret session, the Opposition having a majority of 9 or 10. It was thought that S. JUAREZ and his Cabinet would be overthrown. They have required statements from the Minister of Finance about the working of the law of the 17th of July last, &c. Some negotiations seemed to be going on between the American Minister in Mexico and the Government about the waste lands which the bondholders had required as a collateral security for the debt."

THE EUROPEAN EXPEDITION.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

The English Government has resolved to send to Mexico a larger naval force than it at first intended; *and, in consequence, the French Emperor will increase the squadron under Rear-Admiral Jurien de Lagravière by at least two vessels—one of which, it is said, will be the Napoleon ship-of-the-line.*

From the London Times.

Two war steamers—the *Ardent* and the *Guerriere*—were under orders to be ready to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico with Admiral LAGRAVIERE within ten days'

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

From the London News.

The last intelligence from Havana is to the 16th of September. At that date the preparations for the expedition to Mexico were being carried on with the greatest activity. The state of the negotiations commenced in Europe was not known, but special instructions were daily expected from the Cabinet of Madrid. The Spanish Admiral hoped to be able to disembark the troops at Vera Cruz in the course of the month of November, as from that time to the month of February the climate is most favorable to Europeans. The expedition is very popular with all classes in Cuba.

The Return of Prince Napoleon—His Extraordinary Voyage.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1861.

The voyage from Boston to Newfoundland was accomplished in three days, and from Newfoundland to Brest in six days and a half. The average speed of the yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, which conveyed the Prince and Princess, was 13 knots an hour.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

Having promulgated, on the strength of the detailed statement of the *Armoricain* of Brest, the extraordinary assertion that Prince NAPOLEON made the passage from Boston to Brest in seven days, I shall not fail to record the exact truth as soon as I can get it. But the truth, contrary to strict commercial theories, is in this country an article at once rare and little prized. Some papers now say that the passage was made in nine days, and others in eleven, *but the dates of his departure from Boston and arrival at Brest, as given by the Armoricain, namely, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, are not yet corrected.*

[The *Jerome Napoleon* sailed from Boston on Thursday, Sept. 26.—ED. TIMES.]

Correspondence of the London Star.

The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have been favored with a smooth sea and favorable but mild breezes, during the passage homeward across the Atlantic. The *Jerome Napoleon* rolls so little that none of the *voyageurs* suffered in any degree from sea sickness. The Imperial yacht maintained a speed of thirteen miles an hour, and the superior management of the captain to whose command it was intrusted will, it is announced, procure for him some more honorable and more lucrative, but less agreeable post in the French navy. Prince NAPOLEON is expected at his property near Villegènis in the course of a day or two. I lately visited his farm near there, and was much struck with the superiority of the agricultural arrangements in it to all that which I had previously seen in France. A Scotch steward directs all the farming operations, and the rich fertility the soil seems to have acquired by judicious cultivation presents a strong contrast to the surrounding country, no less than do cows of Devonshire and of Durham, or flocks of South Downs, feeding on the table land close to the chateau, to the stunted cattle feeding at a little distance from them.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE BY THE EMPEROR.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris, says that the reception of Prince NAPOLEON by the Emperor at Compeigne, on Sunday, was most cordial. The account he gave of the state of things in America, excited great interest on the part of the Emperor.

The Continental Corn Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express, Oct. 14.

The Paris Flour market has continued very dull and prices rather lower. The best qualities were scarcely more than nominal at 85f. to 90f. per 157 kilos. (equal to 55s. to 58s. 2d. per 280lbs. English.) Good marks of Champagne were sold at 83f. (53s. 8d. per sack;) other provinces 83f. to 86f. (53s. 8d. to 55s. 7d. per sack.) American, 82f. to 86f. (53s. to 55s. 7d.) The four marks, 88f. 50c. (57s. 3d. per sack.) Fine Wheat maintained its value; but inferior was 50c. to 75c. lower (say 9d. to 1s. 2d. per qr.) Rye was about 1s. 8d. per qr. lower, the highest quotation being 27s. per 115 kilos. (41s. 6

difficulty in working the extreme theoretic mobility of the gun, thus placing the shot and shell with accuracy and effect to the extremest ranges of the carriage be properly constructed to allow of the requisite degree of mobility or elevation. Thirty-six degrees is the theoretical maximum of elevation fixed for cannon, while the standard mechanical adjustment on all United States field carriages is under 15 degrees. The tenacity with which army ordnance officers adhere to standard forms is illustrated by the fact that of the 200 carriages designed for rifled guns of entirely different sizes and forms, all have been constructed on the old models, exactly designed for smooth-bore guns of a uniform standard. Another fact has been developed in this direction which is still more singular. Two United States Army Inspectors, for instance, will order carriages; one will direct the constructor to imitate a standard carriage in all its measurements and details exactly to the 200th part of an inch. The other will direct that the constructor shall exactly follow the standard drawings prepared by the Ordnance Department, without the least deviation. Now, upon making a careful examination of some of the standard 6-pounder carriages, which the standard drawings make exactly 9 6-10 inches between the cheek pieces or trunnion bearings, the constructor finds that the cheek pieces are 10 inches apart, together with many other differences. On examining the standard drawings, the constructor will find errors even there, and that, as in the case of the arrangement of the spare pole and the spare wheel drawings for the standard 6-pounder caisson, it will be impossible to follow the standard drawings.

These are facts—and are they not disgraceful facts? And do they not properly lead to the inquiry whether there is not a vast deal of pretentious ignorance hid beneath official uniforms and reticence? Another fact is equally singular. Not one in ten of the army Ordnance Inspectors have ever had any adequate experience with rifled guns and projectiles in any way, and there is no fixed army ordnance standard for testing rifled ordnance; no method for using the *star-gauge* and other instruments, so as to measure the increasing variation under fire of the bends and furrowing of rifled guns. An invention, very recently made by a civilian, has improved the star-gauge used by the Navy Inspectors, so that it meets the requirements to measure rifled guns.

The Ames bronze gun, rifled to a calibre of 3.80-100 inches, to suit what is called Gen. JAMES' projectile, has been introduced into the service through State agency. Its calibre is different from any standard, although the gun itself is of the form and weight of the common bronze six-pounder. These are the styles of cannon that have been brought into use and are relied on for settling accounts with traitors. Several of the Griffin wrought-iron guns, of two different calibres, have been brought into service, but have not as yet achieved notoriety or popularity. There are several breech-loading cannon, but none have as yet been introduced into active service with the exception of the Whitworth. Gen. FREMONT has a battery of English rifled guns, which use HOTCHKISS' projectiles. He has also contracted for two batteries of WIARD'S American steel-rifled 6 and 12-pounders, which are also designed to use the Hotchkiss shot, shell and canister for rifled cannon—a most formidable array of missiles.

The Excelsior Brigade, connected with the army on the Potomac, under Gen. STOKLES, has been ordered by the War Department to organize three companies of artillery, to be armed with three batteries of WIARD'S American steel rifled cannon. These batteries have been the subject of much comment, and a word of description may not be uninteresting. The guns are of beautiful model, and are of two sizes, 6 and 12-pounders, with calibres of 2 6-10 and 3 67-100 inches respectively, weighing 700 and 1,200 pounds, and carrying shot and shells weighing 6 pounds (plus,) and 12 pounds (plus.) The rifling is of the Dahlgren form, turning once in 9 feet in the 6-pounder and once in 12 feet in the 12-pounder.

The projectiles designed and ordered for these batteries are HOTCHKISS' solid shot, percussion shells, bullet shells, time fuse shells and canister for rifled cannon. The projectiles, like the guns and carriages, are models of what such things should be, and will soon prove or disprove the merits claimed for their projectors and inventors in open and challenged competition with all comers. CIVILIAN.

Gen. Fremont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have shown a candid spirit in admitting both sides to a hearing in regard to Gen. FREMONT, and I am sure will allow a few simple questions and remarks to be presented.

First, why do we hear of Gen. FREMONT being superseded or Court-martialed for one or two errors of judgment, when vastly greater blunders have been committed through the whole war without the smallest rebuke?

I venture to say that the worst mistake ever charged on FREMONT would not compare for a moment in stupidity and fatal lack of judgment with this performance of Col. STONE'S (or whoever was the officer in command) at Conrad's Ferry, and yet be sure you will never hear a syllable of official blame in regard to it.

Then take PATTERSON'S campaign. Talk of extravagance—why, FREMONT'S utmost expenditure would be meanness and economy compared with that. It is said to have cost the Nation $10,000,000 directly, and as we all know, the battle of Bull Run indirectly, which was at least a loss of $100,000,000 to us. Who ever heard of "court-martial" in regard to him?

Also of Gen. BUTLER and Big Bethel, and of Commodore MACAULAY and Norfolk. Our loss in the latter operation was millions of dollars—and yet who ever threatened trial, or even examination? Now what are Gen. FREMONT'S great sins? Why, he "sported a coach and four," which turns out to be a kind of traveling ambulance, that he never uses himself. He "occupied a handsome house," which it appears was offered to him by a relation, at a low rent. He "kept eminent gentlemen waiting;" but how many of these eminent gentlemen came to St. Louis with private and peculiar axes to grind or to occupy the General's time in airing their vanity, deponent sayeth not. "He was extravagant." But what has he got with his money? We find an army of 40,000 to 50,000 men, well equipped and armed, with a fleet of gunboats and an immense park of artillery—and the State of Missouri all but cleared of enemies, St. Louis almost fortified, and Bird's Point and Cairo well garrisoned. Perhaps, in the haste of finishing such vast preparations, he did give rather more for rifles than they were worth, or was cheated by some contractors. But what has the nation got for the money? is the point. A million, more or less, is nothing compared with the salvation of a State. Who would not, for instance, have given some hundreds of thousands of dollars, if our poor fellows at Conrad's Ferry had had an extra bridge of pontoons? If FREMONT does his work thoroughly, who cares what it costs?

The greatest charges against him are, that he did not reinforce LYON, and that he lost Lexington. The first has been proved clearly impossible. He had not men enough. The army rolls demonstrate that point.

For the second, there was undoubtedly an error of combination which prevented his forces from reaching Lexington in time.

Yet, in a military point of view, the loss of that place was evidently of no importance. PRICE had immediately to evacuate it.

Why, for these few errors, should FREMONT meet with such severe censure from the Administration and the Press, when our other Generals escape so easily?

Is there not evidently a political cabal against him? Do not some of the Presidential rivals dread him?

And yet FREMONT is the only military leader who has been able in this war to excite a personal enthusiasm towards himself among the soldiers. This alone is the invaluable advantage. He has, too, those traits of inexhaustible activity, daring, iron will, and if you choose, unscrupulous energy, which are just what we need in this contest.

Suppose he does spend too freely. He can be checked. The great point is, *does he beat the enemy?* If he does that, all other sins may be forgiven him.

I write not knowing FREMONT or his friends, but merely as a PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Old Suffolk and the War.

SUFFOLK COUNTY, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has lately been going the rounds of the Press a statement, which, for the honor of "Old Suffolk," needs correction, viz: that she has done nothing for the war. The mistake probably arises from the fact, that her sons, instead of forming home companies, have gone into foreign ones. Sag Harbor has alone sent over one hundred men, and other places in like proportion. At least one-third of her quota is already on the field, and the remainder of it will be sent soon. Her first home company is now nearly full, and will go into camp shortly. Suffolk may well be proud of her first company. It is of cavalry, and is under the command of SAMUEL C. LEEK, of Bridgehampton, a popular and efficient officer, everyway fitted for his place. The sons of Suffolk will hasten to fill the few vacant places left, and the company will soon be ready. Let the public know that Suffolk County has done something for the war, and will not weary in well-doing.

Personal.

The Watertown (N. Y.) *News*, referring to Hon. SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, says:

"We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has determined to become a resident of Watertown, and to resume the practice of the law. Mr. HAMMOND, widely known as the able and popular editor of the Albany *Register*, and more recently as a conspicuous member of the State Senate from Steuben, has been engaged, since May last, as one of the associate editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, but finds the practice of the law more conducive to health, and more congenial to his feelings. Mr. HAMMOND is an old practitioner, and, as an advocate, justly popular. He will be a valuable accession to the able bar of Jefferson County, and very welcome to the social circles of Watertown."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1471, 1501, 1503, 875, 1199, 1483, 1509, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1537, 1539, 1541.

The Baker Mandamus Against the Comptroller—Stay of Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawe.*—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay the relator $4,360 alleged to be due him for printing 1,500 copies of the City Charter with Kent's Notes.

The motion was made some time since, and granted about the middle of the present month, at which time it was fully stated in this paper. The Comptroller resisted the motion upon constitutional grounds, urging that, before the act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise the sum now claimed by tax, Baker had commenced a suit to recover upon the same claim, and had been defeated. Hence the act was void as impairing the obligations of the contract concluded by that judgment.

The Court held that as the question of the constitutionality of the act had been waived by the Common Council, by an ordinance recognizing the relator's claim, the Comptroller was not entitled to raise it on this motion. The City could have raised the objection properly, but as it did not do so by its appropriate officer or department, but had done exactly the reverse, it was now too late to make the objection available.

That order was so settled as to direct the Comptroller to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for the payment of this claim, but as the claim is not presented as a County charge, the Comptroller now moved that the order be vacated, urging that he could not draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer for the payment of the claim. The Court granted the application, together with a stay of proceedings pending the appeal respecting the other questions involved, which had been taken from the order granting the *mandamus* to the General Term.

Moses Ely for Relator; H. H. Anderson for City.

City Railroad Tracks—Right of the Public to Drive upon them.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Fetrich vs. *Dickinson and Formly.*—This was an appeal from an order dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. The facts of the case will appear from the following opinion of the Court:

HILTON, J.—Second-avenue is a public street of the City, a highway for all travelers, and common to all the people. (Woolrych on Ways, 3; Austin's case, 1 Vent, 189; Davis *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 4 Kernan, 506.) The plaintiff, therefore, had an undoubted right to travel with his horse and wagon upon every part of it, without interference from any one. He was in no degree deprived of this right because the association known as the Second-avenue Railroad Company had laid their track on a portion of the highway, and the defendants, by being in the employ of the Company, were invested with no power or authority to regulate or prohibit travel upon the street.

The fact that the part of the avenue which the plaintiff proposed to drive over could be driven upon and used by the horses and cars of the railroad company, was evidence that the plaintiff might rightfully go there also, without the consent or interference of the defendants or the railroad company which they claim to represent; and, under the circumstances disclosed at the trial, their forcibly running the plaintiff's horse and wagon from the railroad track was clearly unlawful, and gave the plaintiff a right of action for the damages he sustained.

The evidence showed that in effecting the removal of the plaintiff, his wagon was broken and his horse so seriously injured that her value was reduced several hundreds of dollars; but notwithstanding this, the Justice gave judgment for the defendants with costs, under the opinion, evidently, that the plaintiff had shown no cause of action.

This was error, and the judgment should be reversed.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, George Edwards, previously convicted of forgery in the second degree, was senteneed to two years in State Prison. Several motions were heard, and the Court adjourned for the term. Judge MCCUNN will occupy the Bench the next term, commencing on Monday next.

Legal Notice.

The General Term of the Common Pleas, will, to-day, take up the calender of cases on appeal from the Marine and District Courts.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing bequests of public interest: Johanna Spainar, Wm. Wall, Samuel Young and Robert W. Cairns.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Charles W. Baker vs. *Robt. T. Hawe.*—Mandamus modified and motion for stay granted.

Petition of LeRoy.—Referred to P. T. Ruggles to inquire into facts and report, with opinion thereon, as to the fitness of the proposed Trustee.

Stearns vs. Brisbane, et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest, and $10 costs of opposing motion. Judgment to stand as security.

Bell, Executor, &c., vs. *Rowe et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hyman vs. *Hyman.*—Decree settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 37,501 bbls. Flour, 41 bbls. and 168 bags Corn Meal, 139,037 bush. Wheat, 47,800 bush. Corn, 78 bush. Rye, 17,048 bush. Barley, 22,793 bush. Oats, 3,714 packages Provisions, and 1,881 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., at $5 25@$5 31½ for Pots, and $5 31½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is inactive, and prices are nominal.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, at previous prices.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for the principal kinds. Sales: 1,200 bags and 1,400 mats Java, on private terms; 80 bags Maracaibo, at 17¾c., and 250 bags Rio, at 15¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 2,825 bags; week's sales of do., 7,300 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT SON, "By auction, 22d inst., 3,000 bags Santos found buyers at 15c.@18½c., to average 16 56-100c., being very full prices. Since, sales of Rio have been 4,300 bags, embracing 1,300 per *Eclipse*, at 15½c.@15¾c.; 500 per *Mary*, at 16c., and 2,400 per *J. B. George*, on private terms. 5,000 bags Rio, per *Mary*, have been taken on speculation at P. N. T. The market closes quiet but steady." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 100,547 pkgs., including 68,019 bags Rio, 10,686 mats and 259 bags Ceylon, 2,050 mats and 1,940 bags Java, 12,943 bags Maracaibo, 2,950 bags St. Domingo, 1,425 bags Laguayra, and 275 bags Bombay. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguayra, and Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15¾c.@17c., and St. Domingo at 15¾c.@15½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 26, Baltimore	19,000
Oct. 26, Philadelphia	3,000
Oct. 29, New-York	68,019
Grand total	90,019

COPPER—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Is in less request, yet is quoted firm. Sales, 350 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Middling	22	22¼	22¼	22¾
Middling Fair	22¾	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, for shipment and home use, at rising prices. Some speculative inquiry also exists, especially for medium and high grades, the supply of which, in the hands of receivers, has been much reduced. Sales since our last, 33,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75, including 4,000 bbls., deliverable late in November and early in December, on private terms; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 50; Superfine Western, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05, chiefly at $5 95@$6, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 90@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more request at very full prices; sales 4,100 bbls., at $6 25@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 90@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 20 for Fairfax; $3 30 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, yet quoted firm.

FRUIT—All kinds have been rather lightly dealt in, since our last, at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, to-day, and prices have declined. The export demand has been checked by the extreme firmness in freights. The reported sales, since our last, have been 280,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, $1 24; White Western at $1 36@$1 40, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 24@$1 26, the latter an extreme rate for handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 24; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 28@$1 32; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48, ℔ bush. Corn is in lively demand, chiefly for export, at very firm prices; sales 163,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 58c.@61½c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for Western White, ℔ bush. Oats are in limited request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 40c.@41c., and State at 40½c.@41¾c., ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 75c.@77c. for Western; 77c.@79c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern and Jersey ℔ bush.; sales 1,500 bushels at our quotations. Barley continues unchanged; sales 2,700 bush., including Canada 66c.@70c., and State at 65c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues active and firm, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after, including new to very choice, at 14c.@28c., and last year's crop at 5c.@15c. ℔ lb. Mr. TURNER, in his circular for the *Canada*, says: "The market has been without quotable change. The receipts of the new crop, thus far, have been unusually light, and small sales are being made. Considerable shipments of the latter are now being made. The exports for the week have been as follows: To London, 374 bales; to Liverpool, 149 bales; to Havre, 6. Total for the week, 529 bales. Previously reported, 14,205 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 14,734 bales."

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in moderate request, and 500 tons have been disposed of at from $22@$25 ℔ ton, according to quality and terms.

LATHS—Eastern are heavy at $1 10@$1 12½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is held with much firmness, but is inactive.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite limited; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet to-day; prices somewhat unsettled. The business of the week Mr. C. J. TURNER reviews thus: "The past week has been one of considerable excitement in Spirits Turpentine, in consequence of the arrival by various vessels of 1,800 bbls. from England, which comprises all known to be on the way, with the exception of 100 bbls. per *Prince Alfred*, from Hamburg. The price had advanced to $1 62½, but the heavy receipts coming all in within four days, caused a reaction, the market closing very firmly at $1 58, with free offers on the part of speculators to buy at $1 55. Stock, about 3,500 bbls. Common Resin closes quietly, at $4 62½. Medium and Fine range at $4 50@$5, for No. 2, ℔ 280 lbs., and No. 1 at $5 75@$8 50. Tar is firmer, and is quoted at $4 75@$5, for North County, and $5 25@$5 50 for Wilmington. Exports for the week—To London, 305 bbls, Resin; to Glasgow, 250 bbls. Resin; to Bristol, 33 bbls. Resin. Total, 588 bbls. Resin."

OILS—The inquiry has been moderate for Crude Sperm, at $1 20; Crude Whale, at 42c.@46c., and Linseed at 70c.@72c., chiefly within the range, while it has been active for Palm at full prices, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand, at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable and steady. Sales 1,000 boxes short-ribbed Middles for December and January delivery on private terms. Lard continues unaltered; sales 390 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 25 for new do., do., ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 10c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c.@17c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 35 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—An active inquiry has existed for Linseed here and in Boston, including Bombay, at $2 07½@$2 10, and Calcutta at $2 ℔ bushel. Sales, since Friday last, 20,000 bags. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales 50 boxes Castile at 13½c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited, having been confined to 410 hhds., including Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at previous prices.

TIN—A fair inquiry prevails for Plates at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues in lively demand at very full prices. Other kinds have been in fair request; sales 428 hhds. Kentucky, &c., chiefly at 9¼c.@13¾c.; also 94 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 20½c.@21c., chiefly at 20¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate today at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 12½d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Oil, 8s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10¾d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; and by steamer, 70s.@75s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Cheese, 50s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour at 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 23½c.@24c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For Bremen—Tobacco, 25s.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Saladin	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 6
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A. C. A.—YES, REFRAIN FROM SUCH FOLLIES in future, and all will go well. Return immediately. X.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business with the Committee will be heard at that time.

JOHN BRICE,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
ANTHONY MILLER,
Committee on Fire Department.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the above Institution will be held at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861, at the Council Chamber of the University. Also, that an election for Members of the Council of the University will be held at the same place on the same day, between 9 and 10 A. M. By order. HENRY VAN SHAICK, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices to ensure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
Now offer great inducements.
500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6.
ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,
At $8; worth $12.
At $10; worth $14.
At $12 50; worth $16 50.
At $15; worth $20.
LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH,
And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT THE NEW STORE
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
LINEN NAPKINS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TOWELS, $1 a dozen.
LINEN TABLE COVERS, 50c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 75c. to $1 50 a dozen
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed, 18c.
Job Lot HOOPED SKIRTS, 3s. 4s. and 6s.
Job Lot CORSETS, (the very best,) $1
KID GLOVES, (none better,) 63c., all sizes.
Job Lot CAMBRIC COLLARS, 5c. to 50c.
Job Lot LACE VEILS, 2c. upwards.
10 cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 8c. and 9c. a yard.
PAPER CAMBRICS, 8c. a yard.
DRILLINGS, only 8c. a yard.
FLANNELS of all kinds.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS, 16c., Job Lot.
RIBBONS, rich Ribbons from auction, 15c. up.
RIBBONS in very desirable colors.
RIBBONS and FLOWERS in great variety.
RIBBONS from auction every day, cheap.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery and Gloves.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Hosiery of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gloves of all kinds.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Ladies under-vests and drawers.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Gents Hosiery.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS sell Yankee Notions at Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE,
or made to order—prices moderate.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
rom auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 261 to 267 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A BOLD STROKE, AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE-ST.—An Importer's stock of men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, or any other way to get it into cash, at prices never before heard of in this line of trade. Fine 4-ply linen collars at 10 cents; the new style of scarf, called "Figaro" or "bat-wing," at 50 cents; immense lines of ties at 5 to 50 cents; hosiery, shirts, under clothing, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., all at half price. No one goes out of here crying "humbug." The goods are to be sold at what they will bring.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 848 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. CATHARINE'S
MINERAL WATERS.
THE STEPHENSON HOUSE AND BATHS WILL REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.
Arrangements have been made for the
USE OF THE WATERS
without any exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

BEANS.
Seventy packages Marrow and Navy Beans. For sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO.,
No. 170 Fulton-st.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

LATHE FOR SALE AT MATTEAWAN—Also, a column press drill—single-geared—for sale. The lathe is 18 feet bed; will swing 30 inches over the shears or ways of the bed; with compound turning slide rest, stationary or steady rest, double geared, with cast steel spindle. The long screw is four threads per inch, with 30 change gears for screw cutting. Apply, or address JAMES BRETT, Matteawan.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER

BO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Affairs along the National lines, in the vicinity of Washington, still continue unchanged, and there is no intimation of any movement in any direction. The rebels make no demonstrations of any kind.

The Government, in accordance with its determination to proceed to the confiscation of private property belonging to Secessionists, has instituted an action in the case of WILLIAM SHIELDS, formerly of Washington, but who, some months ago, removed with his family to Richmond, where he has been residing ever since, and engaged in the great rebellion against the authority of the Government. The Marshal for the District of Columbia has been ordered to attach the real and personal property of the said SHIELDS, and has notified all persons claiming the same, or knowing anything about it, to appear and show cause why the same should not be confiscated. It is understood that this is to be a test case.

The rebel steamer *George Page*, which recently took a brief airing on the Lower Potomac, appears to be in rather close quarters, from which she will find it difficult to escape. She has taken refuge in Quantico Creek, opposite the mouth of which strong batteries have been erected by the Excelsior Brigade, completely commanding the river in that vicinity. A vigilant watch is also kept for her by the *Harriet Lane* and other vessels.

Our latest advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that no further operations need be looked for in that direction for the present. The brigades composing Gen. BANKS' Division left Edwards' Ferry on Saturday last, and they now occupy their old position around Darnestown, a sufficient force having been left at the Ferry to prevent any attempt at crossing on the part of the rebels. The pickets of the latter lined the Virginia shore on the departure of our troops, and amused themselves by shouting taunts across the river. It is understood that all the approaches to Leesburgh are now strongly fortified, though there are no defensive works at the town itself.

In accordance with orders received from the War Department, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued marching orders to eight regiments in addition to those already at the seat of war. These regiments are all full, splendidly armed and equipped, and have for some time been under daily drill in camps of instruction. We also learn, through a telegram from Gov. ANDREW to Quartermaster HOWE, that three additional regiments from Massachusetts will leave for the seat of war, respectively on Thursday, Saturday and Monday next. This simultaneous movement of fresh troops looks like the inauguration of some new enterprise.

The relative positions of the National and the rebel armies in Missouri is not yet explained. A dispatch from Rolla furnishes information from Springfield to Thursday last, at which time it was reported there that PRICE was at Neosho, in Newton County. This, however, is improbable, as he could hardly have moved with sufficient rapidity to have attained that point, which is further south than Springfield. Gen. LANE is stated, in a dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, to have captured a transportation train of the enemy near Butler, in Bates County, and to have taken the escort prisoners.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on Monday one hundred thousand rations were distributed among the regiments attached to the great naval expedition, preparatory to the departure. The Captains of the transports also received sealed orders. Reports were current at the Fortress that one of the Captains had opened his orders and divulged the destination of the fleet, but they were probably without foundation. So also is probably, without truth, the report current in Washington yesterday, that Capt. DUPONT'S private secretary had absconded with all the maps, charts and sealed orders belonging to the expedition. The Navy Department has received no intimation of any such occurrences.

The files brought hither by the *City of Baltimore* give no further information of the reported movement in France pointing to intervention on the American question. Some indications of such a character reveal themselves in England, but appear to find little encouragement; though the remarks of Earl RUSSELL, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are less decided in expressions of cordiality and friendship than could be desired. The London *Star* denounces in unqualified terms the mere suggestion of British interference. The Mexican expedition engrosses less attention. The London *Times* gives unusual prominence to a letter from a correspondent in the City of Mexico, wherein the moderate plan of intervention proposed by the British Cabinet is deprecated, as imperilling the lives of all the foreign residents in the Republic. There are intimations that the measure may take a more positive form than is indicated by Earl RUSSELL'S recent declaration, as both the French and English Governments are enlarging the proportions of their squadrons beyond the scale first contemplated. The independent preparations of Spain are uninterrupted. The latest letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the special correspondent of the London *Times* in this country conveys the idea that the enthusiasm of the West for the war has greatly diminished. The writer takes occasion to notice the letter of Mr. SEWARD relative to himself, and to reflect severely upon the Secretary of State.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has written a letter in reply to an inquiry from Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, whether the Fifteenth Regiment, which behaved so gallantly in the action at Leesburg, was sent into the field with inferior arms. He says that rifled muskets have been given all the regiments to which it was possible to supply them. Some of the commanders, however, have preferred smooth-bore muskets as decidedly preferable for close action, and these Col. DEVENS' men had. Gov. ANDREWS says that he has not learned that the regiment was ordered on duty for which it was not properly armed, and it seems improbable that this could have been the case, when there were other Massachussetts regiments on the ground, which could have been ordered over the river quite as well as the Fifteenth. Measures have been taken to supply the companies still remaining with better arms than they had in the late contest.

The arguments in the case of the *Savannah* privateers were concluded yesterday. To-day the Judges will charge the Jury.

The trial of the pirates captured on board the *Enchantress* is slowly progressing in Philadelphia. THOS. QUIGLEY, EDWARD ROCKFORD and DANIEL MULLINS, are now taking their turn. Efforts are making to procure a new trial for SMITH, who was convicted last week.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have news from the Pacific Coast to Sunday, the 27th, by the Pacific telegraph. The intelligence of the death of Col. BAKER caused the deepest grief in California. Speculations were already rife as to his successor, and it was thought probable that GEORGE STARKE, of Portland, would be the man. Late advices from Oregon speak in the most glowing terms of the gold mine of the Nez Perces region.

The United States transport *George Peabody* will leave the foot of Murray-street this day, the 30th inst., for Key West, Fort Jefferson, and Fort Pickens, Fla. She will take a mail for those posts, to close at 1 P. M., and for the Gulf Squadron.

The entire number of prisoners at Fort Lafayette, and Fort Columbus, will to-day be removed to Boston Harbor. Capt. MORLEY, formerly sailing master of the United States steamer *Dawn*, who was arrested a few days ago in Washington, on suspicion of improperly disposing of a signal book belonging to the navy, was yesterday afternoon released from Fort Lafayette, he being found to be a strong Union man.

The steamship *Cosmopolitan*, which was to have sailed yesterday, for Havana, has been detained by the Government until to-day. She will sail at 12 o'clock M.

Yesterday evening the Fifty-fourth Regiment (Barney Rifles) left, by the New-Jersey Railroad, for Washington. The regiment, which is commanded by Col. KOZLAY, numbers over eight hundred men, exclusive of officers. Previous to the departure, a National flag, a regimental standard, and two guide colors were presented to the corps by Collector BARNEY. Lieut. LINDENMULLER, of Company H, also presented the regiment with a regimental standard.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of militia from Albany is taking measures to reorganize preparatory to returning to the war. Three full companies are already in barracks waiting to see if Col. BRYAN, their former commander, will lead them.

The Philadelphia *Press* denies that the late Col. BAKER left a will, as has been stated. So far as his relatives have any means of knowing, he died intestate. His affairs in the Atlantic States will be settled by his brother, and in San Francisco they have been entrusted to his son-in-law, Mr. STEVENS.

Gov. YATES has issued a proclamation forbidding recruiting for other States in Illinois.

The Board of Supervisors, which was to have met yesterday, found itself for the first time since its organization, without a quorum. As some few Canvassers and Inspectors of Election are yet to be appointed, one more meeting only will probably be held until after election.

The Charter Commission goes through the form of meeting daily in accordance with the provisions of Mr. FROMENT'S resolution, adopted a week ago last Friday, and by Friday of this week it is possible a quorum may assemble, when it is understood that two of the Standing Committees *may* present reports.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND has granted a stay of proceedings and a modification of the *mandamus* in the case of BAKER against the Comptroller, a proceeding to compel the payment of $4,360, alleged to be due the relator for printing a certain number of the City Charter, with KENT'S notes. The stay of proceedings is pending the appeal taken in the matter.

The Stock market was firm again yesterday, with strong buyers for the New-York Railway Stocks and some of the Westerns, the market, after some realizations at the highest prices of the day, closing firm: United States 6s, 1881, 94½; New-York Central, 78½. Exchange left off dull for the Boston mail.

A very active demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday, and 38,400 bbls. were disposed of, in part to arrive, at firmer prices. The sales of Wheat amounted to 280,000 bushels, at reduced rates, as the increased claims of shipowners tended to check export movements. Corn was purchased to the extent of 163,000 bushels, at very full quotations. Java Coffee was in request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Fish, Candles, Cotton, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Pork, Lard, Beef, and Cut Meats were quiet. Bacon attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Linseed Oil, East India Linseed, Tallow, and Tobacco were salable and buoyant. Whisky was heavy and drooping. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Cattle Market is again as overcrowded as ever, and "even more so." From 5,200 to 5,300 bullocks were offered at ALLERTON'S alone, on Monday and Tuesday. Including a few lots still to arrive, the total supply for the week will be over 6,000, or the largest receipts of the year. There is a regular stampede from Kentucky this week, some 1,000 cattle being on sale from that State alone, and most of them are of good quality. Trade was very dull yesterday, the brokers declaring it almost impossible to sell stock at any price. Quotations are a little lower than last Tuesday, and only the good quality keeps them from dwindling almost to nothing. A few of the best cattle, and only a few, may be quoted at 8½c., while fair butchers' steers were sold plentifully at 7c., and some lots were run out at 6c. The supply will be ample for to-day, and feeders will have to take hold to clear the yards.

FROM GARIBALDI AGAIN.—A message from Caprera brings GARIBALDI again upon the scene. The rumored coming of the Italian hero to take service in the National army has been enveloped in such an element of humbug, that we have already freely expressed our opinion against the step. Indeed, the wanton construction which was put upon the proposition by the leading English journal made any other course inconsistent with public dignity. The General's letter to our Consul at Antwerp might easily alter our verdict, were it not a deduction from facts which it would be folly to overlook. The soul of the great Italian fairly glows through his short, simple, warm-hearted message:

"I do not doubt," he writes, "of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly. But if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me. G. GARIBALDI."

This letter establishes beyond dispute the hearty sympathy of the Italian hero with our contest against rebellion. He would be welcomed here with infinite enthusiasm if he were to join his fortunes to our cause. But we trust the war will not continue long enough to render his coming necessary. GARIBALDI is a citizen of the American Republic. It is natural that he should yearn to aid, in their great crisis, the people whom he loves. But, if we can speedily answer his message with a bulletin of victory, it will anticipate the contingency in which he designs to come, and leave him to Europe, which is the scene of his real labors and his crowning triumphs.

The Slavery Question.

The Oswego *Times* disclaims all thought of arraying the friends of Gen. FREMONT against the Government. It recognizes the necessity of loyal obedience on the part of subordinates, and of standing by the Government on the part of the people. It insists, on the other hand, fairly enough, that the Government, having appointed Gen. FREMONT to a very responsible command, should give him a cordial and a generous support, or else remove him. And it thus speaks of the object for which it proposes to hold a State Convention of Gen. FREMONT'S friends:

"But the more especial object of the proposed Convention is to endeavor to make manifest to the 'powers that be' the importance of *adopting the principles of Fremont's proclamation for the shortening of the war, and the more speedy and effectual triumph of the National arms.* More than half a year has past since the war began, and yet what have we done? Are we really making progress toward the suppression of the rebellion? Will we not be maintaining an expensive war without decisive results until we go into the fight in *downright earnest*, and fight as though we *meant* it. Who believes that the men of '76 would have suffered Slavery, or any other institution, to have stood in the way of the attainment of their righteous purposes? Is not our object equally righteous, and shall we hesitate to carry on the war vigorously? The people want this war brought to a close. They want the rebels whipped—they don't care particularly *how* it is done, if it is only done effectually. Plain people think that we shall be fighting with tufts of grass *until we proceed upon the principle of striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave who has a rebel owner, and confiscating rebel property of every kind to the Government.* When this policy is adopted, we shall see the beginning of the end, and with such a manifestation of determination on the part of the Government, we shall not only secure hundreds of thousands of volunteers, but we shall command the respect and confidence of the whole civilized world. What says the TIMES to this branch of the subject? Will it vote 'No,' in regard to a Convention called to consider a matter of such vital importance to the Nation?"

The object of the proposed Convention thus stated is legitimate enough, but we question its necessity or its wisdom at the present moment. We certainly have no opinions concerning the sanctity of Slavery which would for a moment stand in the way of the adoption of the suggested policy, if we believed it to be as necessary, or likely to prove as efficacious as the Oswego *Times* regards it. If a general confiscation of rebel property is to be decreed, slave property should by all means be the first to suffer. But when such a policy is adopted, it must be by the act of Congress—it must have the sanction of law—for it involves the highest exercise of national sovereignty. Congress will assemble now in a few weeks, and ought to have full, clear and unfettered control of this whole subject. Our State Legislature, moreover, will soon be in session, and can speak with authority the voice and will of the Empire State on this, as on every other point involved in the conduct of the war.

Meantime we are free to say that we do not see how a decree of emancipation, at the present stage of the war, would give greater energy or effectiveness to its prosecution,—while we do see how it would introduce elements of division and of consequent weakness, which might prove infinitely disastrous to the Union cause. The People do not need any additional stimulus. They are energetic enough, earnest enough, resolute enough and ready enough to make any sacrifice and perform any labor which the crushing of the rebellion may require. They have sent forth men by hundreds of thousands, and poured into the treasury of the nation their money by millions for this object. They are thoroughly aroused and profoundly in earnest. If there is anywhere a lack of earnest resolution and comprehensive courage, it rests with the Government and not with the people. They need, therefore, no such stimulus as the act proposed would give them. But whom would such an act arouse? Upon what portion of our people would it have this beneficent effect? Not upon all of them, certainly—for a very large body of the people would oppose it. Its first effect would be to *create divisions at the North*,—to break up that splendid unity of feeling and action which has thus far marked the war, and given us the hope and prophecy of a sure success. It would bring an opposition party into the field, and give us political battles to fight at home, as well as battles for the Union to fight abroad. How would this affect our great capitalists,—our Banks,—the men who furnish the money to prosecute the war? How would it affect enlistments? How would it affect thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers, officers and men, now in the field?

We fear its effect would be disastrous; and therefore we deem the measure itself unwise Nor is it necessary. We have all the elements of success already in the field. We should gain nothing by such an act, for we could enforce it only when and where our armies shall have triumphed, and the very *fact* of their triumph will render it needless. We should put a powerful weapon into the hands of the rebels in Kentucky and Missouri, and chill the hearts of those who are fighting the battle of the Union there with a devotion and a courage of which we, in these remoter scenes, can form no adequate idea. This may be doubted; but *they themselves tell us so*, and upon such a point they themselves are entitled to judge. We would throw needlessly into the contest no single element which could divide or weaken Union men anywhere. We have need of Union—hearty, sincere and undisturbed—among all who cherish common hopes and labor for a common end.

But is this war to leave Slavery untouched? Certainly not: such a result is simply impossible. If the word slave were never to be mentioned—if not a thing should be done, nor a word spoken upon the subject until the war is ended, Slavery would nevertheless have received a blow from which it never can recover. The very sound and shock of war shakes it to its foundations. But as the war goes on, those nearest to Slavery, suffering the most from it, will be the first to strike it whenever the blow shall be required. The Union men of Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Virginia, and Missouri—when they find their hearthstones red with blood and their fair fields black with ruin, will themselves seize the weapon which will be close at hand. They will be the first to discover when the blow at Slavery may be necessary, and may be struck with most effect;—and whenever *they* shall strike it, no man at the North will lift a finger or utter a word against what, if urged before that time, will thrust division and weakness into our compact and solid ranks.

New Phase of the Cotton Question.

Men sometimes talk very foolishly and act sensibly after all, especially when necessity is their guide. The grand card of the rebels throughout has been *cotton*. It was their talisman that was to shield them from all harm, and conduct them to all success. The lamp of Aladdin was nothing to it. All they had to do was to hold fast to their cotton bales. The world would be only too happy to come for it, taking it upon any terms.

But the world is not quite so far gone as to accept those proposals, trusting, perhaps, to the fact that the producers of an article upon which they depend for existence, and which is of no possible use in their hands, will in the end be quite as willing to sell as others are to buy. This hugging their cotton bales consequently turned out for the rebels a very poor speculation. In their distress, the planters turned to the Confederate Government for aid—either by a purchase of the whole crop, by an issue of its notes, or by advancing a portion of its value. In reply to these demands, Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederates, has issued a circular, which we have published, and which is one of the most significant documents yet put forth by the rebel Government.

The conclusions arrived at are unquestionably correct. The crop, during the blockade, is as useless in the hands of the Government as in those of the planters. To advance Treasury notes upon them, the only means of the rebels, would be to exchange their only available resources for something entirely unavailable. The people are expected to purchase these notes, and pay for them. The Government can neither purchase nor make an advance. Such undertakings, Mr. MEMMINGER tells his memorialists, always turn out disastrously. The planters can manage their crops far better than the Government. They must apply to the banks for aid. The latter can help them, as they are released from the obligation to pay *specie*. For the payment of the subscriptions of portions of the crop, to which we have frequently made reference, the Government will wait till the proceeds are realized, even if it far exceeds the term originally contemplated.

All this is very sensible. But Mr. MEMMINGER was probably influenced by another consideration, to state which was not quite so politic. Should the Confederate Government either advance upon, or purchase the crop of the South, this would be liable to confiscation whenever seized. Any foreign interference to release it, would be direct interference in behalf of the rebel Government, upon which no other would venture. But in legal contemplation the people of the South are citizens of our own Government, and their private property is to be respected. Hence the necessity of disclaiming all the schemes attributed to that of the former, and of giving a new phase to this much talked-of subject. Mr. MEMMINGER says let cotton take care of itself, and, as formerly, obey the laws of trade. To this our Government will heartily respond. Its great aim is to reëstablish commerce South as well as to defend its operations North. We are hastening to open all the Southern ports. Nothing would please us better than to see cotton come forward. We have little fear that it will not, so soon as we supply protection and reëstablish order. The South, of course, have always been eager to send it forward; seeking only to annex conditions which were immunity from punishment due to crime, and permission to carry out their own schemes. But this farce is played out. The terms have not been, nor are they likely to be accepted. Cotton, consequently, must go forward the old way. It is the staff which is almost the sole support of the rebels. To say that a people at war are not eager to sell the great staple, which must furnish the means to carry it on, is too preposterous for belief. Where would the North be, were it unable to sell a bushel of wheat or a pound of provisions? With very little money, we fancy, for military operations.

We put, consequently, the same construction upon the circular that the Southern Press appear to do, namely, that *the Confederate Government desires the planters to dispose of the crop, whether it goes to Europe or the Northern States.* Anything to produce money. The rebels are finding, like all other people, that they cannot long cheat themselves; that they cannot allow their industry to remain unproductive, and maintain at the same time a war, which, according to their own estimates, must cost them $200,000,000 a year. They must push their crop forward, or give over the contest. They must, too, avail themselves of the proceeds in some way or other. They now believe this can be done. Men expect what they desire, without always taking into consideration the chances of the defeat of their plans.

So far, consequently, both sections are agreed. Both are bending all their efforts to release the crop, though perhaps in different ways, and for different objects. If we should be so fortunate as to capture some of the outlets of this article, we need have no fear that it will not come forward. When merchandise is raised or accumulated to the amount of $300,000,000, (which is a low estimate for the cotton crop at present prices,) it will find its way to market. The attraction between such a mass and the demand is too great to be resisted by the parties interested. After the circular of Mr. MEMMINGER, if it be sustained by his Government, there is no planter but will eagerly sell even to the hated Yankees. The pretence may be to help his Government, but really to put money in his own pocket. Suppose our Government were to forbid the exportation of wheat, would not every holder violate the decree, if he could successfully? In selling their cotton, the Southern people will only act in obedience to the strongest motive or law that can influence human nature—that of self-interest. Everything in the end gives way to this. Give the rebels an opportunity or outlet for their cotton through our own hands, and they will avail themselves of it fast enough. Mr. MEMMINGER'S circular is a step in this direction, as it tells his people to make the most of a crop, leaving to them the process of its sale and realization of the proceeds.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff.

The smoke of this battle has sufficiently cleared away to give to both sides a very accurate knowledge of the number and character of the forces engaged. The exaggerated reports that so invariably go out on the occurrence of an important engagement, have been more speedily corrected in the present case than is usual.

The official report of Gen. EVANS, the officer in command of the rebels, states that the Confederate troops engaged in the affair numbered 2,500. He goes on to particularize the men, as follows: the Eighth Virginia Regiment, the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi Regiments, and the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment—"the latter being held in reserve." A regiment in the Confederate service averages about 600 men; and these four regiments make up the force, 2,500, that Gen. EVANS states he was in command of.

It may be a question with some whether we are to accept the rebel report of the number of troops engaged on their side as truthful. We unhesitatingly answer that it is, and for this most obvious reason. No rebel officer would dare exclude from his report of the battle the names of any regiments or companies that had participated in what they regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. Men, North or South, and men the world over, are the same in this one regard—they demand all the honor that they are fairly entitled to. And honor won on a bloody battle-field is too dearly bought to be safely withheld from the soldier. The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the rebel victory of Ball's Bluff, says that "history shows few feats of arms so splendid," and that Gen. EVANS' "unconquerable troops have achieved a deed that will make their memories glorious for centuries to come." We may be sure that Gen. EVANS has not committed the unpardonable sin of omitting to mention any troops that fought under him—nor would he have dared to report the "Thirteenth Mississippi" as "held in reserve," if they had been scarred in the thickest of the fight, or participated in any work of the tragic day.

But while Gen. EVANS would not venture to withhold honors from any of the Confederate soldiers engaged in the fight, he could safely, and perhaps honestly, magnify the numbers of the National troops he had to contend with. He tells his superiors that, with his four regiments—his 2,500 men—he vanquished 10,000 of the Nationals. We know better than this. We know, almost to a man, how many men we had in that fight. There were about 1,900, perhaps not a dozen more nor less. But these men on our side were not all engaged at once. A few companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth first got into the fight, and bore up against the three rebel regiments most bravely. Col. BAKER brought up a battalion of his California Regiment and part of the Massachusetts Twentieth to their support, and these fractional regiments sustained the conflict against the enemy's three. Lastly, but when the fight was nearly over, part of the Tammany Regiment came into the fight, and for the first time the National forces were nearly balanced with the enemy. The total engaged during the day was about 1,800 men on each side, but the Nationals coming into the fight only by detachments, at hours wide apart, the enemy fought them throughout the engagement two or three to one. Besides, they had the immense advantage of an ambuscade, being strongly posted in the woods and firing from their cover, thus obtaining over their opponents, so inferior in numbers, the additional advantage of a surprise and of the first blow.

That Gen. EVANS supposed himself to have encountered "10,000 of the Nationals" is the best testimony that he could bear to the obstinate resistance of our brave troops; and that the Confederate regiments, fighting in their concealment, suffered a loss of 300 killed and wounded, is proof that the National soldiers, though beleaguered and hopeless, fought with the coolness and precision of veterans. There can hardly be a doubt that up to the time of the retreat ordered by Col. COGGSWELL—an inevitable necessity in the circumstances—the enemy had suffered more than we in killed and wounded. The National loss occurred mainly in the retreat and the desperate attempt to recross the Potomac. It was chiefly from the disorganization resulting from the loss of officers, and the discouragement of the detachments in having to bear up so long unsupported against the entire force of the enemy, who was continually flanking them, that even the very unequal struggle was lost to the Union cause.

MORE OF THE HERALD'S "LIES"—NOT VERY "WELL TOLD."—Our hydrocephalous old neighbor, the *Herald*, was compelled to issue an extra sheet again yesterday, to work off its accumulation of stale news and of bile against the TIMES. It fills four or five columns with its usual rigmarole of vituperation,—made up in about equal parts of interested malignity and of those "lies well told,"—which it avows to be the favorite food of its "general public." It falls off a little, however, in the flavor of its falsehoods. The great bulk of them are beginning to be stale and stupid,—they have been kept too long and have survived their original beauty as well as usefulness. The new ones thrown in, moreover, are decidedly flat; they are lies, it is true, and good so far as that goes,—but they are not "well told."

Take this one as an example:—speaking of the publication of our correspondence from the naval expedition, which was done with the full concurrence of the authorities,—the *Herald* says:

"President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Gen. MCCLELLAN, expressed unusual indignation at this gross violation by the publisher of an honorable agreement, it having been stipulated that no details should be published until after the sailing of the expedition; and the President himself declared that the editor of the newspaper in question deserved to be hanged."

This is a very bungling lie: it is dated at Washington, but we should be sorry to think that any one of the *Herald* reporters there was quite stupid enough to make such poor work of it. It bears the ear-marks of home manufacture, and shows clearly that the writer knew nothing about the men dragged into the question. President LINCOLN, for example, never could have said that the Editor of the TIMES "deserved to be hanged," unless he was trying to soothe, by a bit of fun, the agonized patriotism of a beaten reporter; because he is a just man, a firm man, and one determined to do whatever he thinks *ought* to be done. If he said, therefore, that the Editor in question "deserved hanging," he would hang him. Nobody can doubt that for a moment.

But Mr. LINCOLN doesn't believe in hanging. He hasn't hung one of the spies that infest every Department in Washington, every camp in the army, and pretty nearly every room in the White House. He hasn't shown any eagerness to hang the man, or woman, as the case may be, who reports to Richmond regularly the substance of everything done at every Cabinet meeting:—nor has he even taken measures to stop the regular transmission through Washington of letters designed for the headquarters of the rebel army, or the Capital of the rebel Government. The man who betrayed MCCLELLAN'S plan of advance from Lewinsville:—the man who surrendered the Norfolk Navy-yard to the rebels:—the man who prevented, by false information or otherwise, the dislodgment of the batteries built to blockade the Potomac:—the man or men who sneaked like cowards away from the rebel "turtle" below New-Orleans:—the man or men who sent 1,900 men across a deep, broad and rapid river to meet 5,000, with an old scow and two skiffs to bring them back—all these persons are still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and not the slightest threat of "hanging" them, or even of asking them any questions, has escaped the President's lips. He is not likely, therefore, to inaugurate a new hanging policy by selecting a newspaper editor who publishes, *with the full concurrence of the authorities*, a report of the departure and composition of an Expedition which every man of ordinary eyesight has known all about for a month.

The lie is too bungling. It does no credit to the *Herald*. BENNETT has a reputation to lose in that direction, if no other. Let him beware how he trifles with it—it is his sole reliance—it is all he has left to trade upon. He can sacrifice everything else—he doesn't need social position—public respect, a decent standing in the community, or even toleration among men of character and self-respect. He can despise all this with comparative safety; but if he loses his hard-earned and well-won reputation for lying, he is a ruined man!

What the Tories Think.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine can scarcely be considered as the organ of any political party in England. The principles it advocates were long ago defunct and belong to a past age. It ignores all the great moral revolutions which have occurred in Great Britain during the last quarter of a century, and writes as if there had been no great measures of Parliamentary reform, no repeal of the Corn laws, no spread of education, no legal amendments—all calculated to extend the power of the people and increase the democratic element in the State. In the number of that periodical for the present month appears an article styled, "Democracy Teaching by Example," in which the writer, after imputing to us everything that is corrupt in our Government, proceeds to justify the rebellion of the Southern States under the terms of the Constitution, and in a tone of pity for our unfortunate condition recommends us to retire from a conflict which is "making the Government of the North ridiculous in the eyes of Europe." He exults in the thought that the great experiment of a Republic has signally failed, and kindly suggests to us to yield at once with a good grace—to allow the South to have their own monarch, and that we also should be permitted to select our own. Unless a king is to spring already armed for us from the brain of Jupiter, he does not inform us where we are to find that expensive luxury; but as he alludes in terms of high praise to the beneficent rule of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, he would probably expect us to send for the last relic of the Bourbon dynasty, and adopt that gentleman, now "out of place," by the *soubriquet* of "Francis the First" of North America.

It is really pitiable that such political nonsense should be submitted to the sound sense of the English people. The rebellion which the writer dignifies with the term revolution, has no more connection with our republican institutions than the Indian mutiny had with the mixed form of the British Government. NAPOLEON told TALMA that if he would come to Paris he should play before a pit full of Kings. Our Republic has seen the rickety thrones of most of the Kings of Europe upset in a day, and those august personages, in the disguise of valets and liveried servants, escaping from their oppressed and outraged subjects; and the hour may not be far distant when the same misfortune may occur again to some of them. Since the day when the last King of England abdicated his throne, and his Lord High Chancellor threw the great seal of his office into the Thames, wise concessions to democracy have averted the repetition of such a catastrophe. We have no desire to undervalue the practical freedom which the people enjoy under the English form of Government, but we are convinced that our republican institutions, deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of this mighty people, will coexist with the monarchies of Europe and probably survive them all.

ABOUT FREMONT.—The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* has an article on FREMONT which opens in this style:

"A month or so ago the NEW-YORK TIMES *inaugurated a series of attacks upon Gen. Fremont*, which were so ingeniously conducted that honest people began to lose faith in his honesty, and fear his capacity for managing the important trust reposed in him.",

This is a very shameless fabrication. So far from having "inaugurated" the attack upon Gen. FREMONT, the TIMES has never done anything more than publish all the facts it could gather concerning the issues raised between him and Col. BLAIR, and accompany them with such comments as seemed just to both parties. That there were valid grounds to question the entire fitness of Gen. F. for the command assigned him, the subsequent developments of the Government officers sent to examine the matter, prove very conclusively. Whether they will be deemed sufficient to call for his removal remains to be seen. But the *Journal* shows a strange inclination to belittle a very important question by its mode of discussing this subject.

OUR WASNINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Camps along the Lines—Topographical Features of the Country—The Line of Pickets—Gens. McCall and Porter—Discipline of the Troops, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.

Yesterday I experienced a decidedly "new sensation," and looked upon scenes I never expected to witness in this country. All day I seemed to be moving in a dream—amid a strange creation that any moment might vanish utterly away. We hear at a distance of the movements of armies and meeting of hostile forces on the soil of our common country with comparative indifference, but it awakens very different emotions to stand amid the mighty encampments and listen to the murmur of the gathering hosts.

"Leo," to whom I have been obliged for so much kindly attention, offered to accompany me, and we started for the extreme right wing, going by way of the Chain Bridge. It was a mild autumnal day, and the beautiful shores of the Potomac recalled to my mind our own quiet Hudson, save that the steady rumble of long trains of army wagons, and the occasional boom of distant cannon, reminded me of other scenes near at hand.

To be required to show a pass before I could cross an American river awakened very curious feelings. The last time I had done this was with Austrian bayonets around me. The earthwork raised right at the entrance of the bridge, from which cannon could sweep the entire length, and the planks torn from the side passages, were the first things that looked like real war. As we were waiting for a long train of army wagons to get over I gazed on the Potomac, which here rushes madly along the precipitous rocky banks, with no ordinary feelings. Adown its turbulent current, and over its stony bed, I knew that the bodies of our brave soldiers, who perished at Edwards' Ferry, were rolling bruised and torn—perhaps some of them near where my eye was watching the course of the stream. Once on the sacred soil of Virginia and the scene of desolation commences. Rising the banks we came upon Fort Ethan Allen, with its *chevaux de frise* of long poles sticking out almost over the road. The country here is rolling, but the hills are very abrupt and the valleys deep, so that even in a fight between two large armies it would be a battle of detachments, and everything would depend, so far as infantry was concerned, on the comparative strength of the heads of columns. I was surprised to find the hills so covered with forests. These, it is true, had been leveled here and there for the cannon ranges, and swaths a quarter of a mile wide, stretched on over the slopes, the foliage still bearing only autumnal tints. Fields were trodden into clay, or left with their crops of corn and buckwheat ungathered. Here and there a deserted farm-house bore witness of war's desolation. A solitary man smoking a pipe, and an old negro woman standing beside her rude hut, were the only *inhabitants* I saw for miles. There were men enough, but they were all soldiers.

In the second advance of the army they had passed over quite a stretch of country, leaving it untouched. Little places of shelter in which the pickets had lain, were the only memen toes it had left behind. At Langley's we came upon the Pennsylvania reserve. Here was a striking illustration of how close the dividing lines are, which this unhappy war has drawn. Two taverns stand on the two sides of the road, nearly opposite. The landlord of one was a Secessionist, and had to flee, leaving his place to be trod by the reckless soldiery. The other was a Union man, and is still plying his vocation as unmolested as in times of peace.

Here are McCALL's headquarters. From this point the whole country became a wilderness of camps. Fields crossed with ropes, to which cavalry horses were tethered, constituted stables while all around were scattered tents and forage. The men had made earth ovens with barrels for chimnies, and seemed contented and cheerful.

The country from every elevation presents a beautiful appearance. It is gently rolling, and as far as the eye can reach is a succession of highly cultivated openings, surrounded by forests. The planters, instead of keeping up their lands as our farmers do, by a rotation of crops, exhausted it by a continuance of the same cultivation for years. They would then abandon it and clear off another space, leaving the former to grow up with dwarf pine, so that, although the land has been generally cultivated, the proportion of cleared and uncleared remain about the same from year to year. It is not uncommon to find traces of corn-rows in groves almost as thick as Mexican chapparel.

These pines furnish excellent flooring for the men's tents, and in frequent instances were converted into rude, though comfortable stables for the horses. At length we reached Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters on the extreme right. These were beautifully located on an eminence that stood like an upturned bowl amid the surrounding scenery. Here in an open grove of oaks a planter had built him a house—laid out his gravel walks, and fixed himself a beautiful home which he fondly supposed would descend to his children. But being a rebel, he fled at the approach of our army, and now the soldiers tie their horses to his oaks, and his once embellished grounds are torn and trampled in every direction. A ditch surrounds it on two sides, while the trees have all been cut away in front to give place to the cannon that looked grimly off over the land of secessia. They seemed strange intruders in that lovely spot. The General was lying down, and we did not disturb him, but Capt. SMITH received us warmly, and kindly answered all our inquiries. He showed me about two miles off, on a gentle slope, the line of their pickets. The country was visible some distance beyond in JEFF. DAVIS' jurisdiction. It was quite suggestive to stand so near the enemy's lines. On Sunday one of the pickets was brought in severely wounded. He had been left where he fell, and two surgeons, Drs. THOMPSON and CASTLEMAN, volunteered to go and fetch him in. Well mounted and armed they boldly advanced beyond the lines and found him wounded in three places. They then returned after an escort—in the meantime sending back two men named JOHN ROBERTS and THOMAS WYATT, an ambulance driver, to remain by him. The brave fellows, though unarmed, did so—remaining with their charge till the escort arrived.

Leaving with the Captain a bundle of papers, we bade him good-bye, and went to visit Capt. AYRES, well known as the commander of the famous Sherman Battery at Bull Run. As he and "Leo," (who had met on that battle-field,) were discussing some of the statements in BEAUREGARD'S report, I was amused at the indifferent manner in which he incidentally spoke of some of the events that occurred on that day of defeat. Tearing to pieces a regiment of cavalry with canister seemed as natural and harmless a thing as picking blackberries. To prove that the statement was false that his battery was hurried precipitately from the field, he said that after nearly all the guns had moved off at his orders, he fired several rounds with those remaining, and then hunted up his wounded lieutenant, picked up his dead, and even the loose property that was lying around. He is a fine officer, and one only needs to look on him to know that wherever his guns are in the field of battle there a soldier's duty will be done.

Here all public roads seemed to disappear, and from one encampment to another, over the fields and hills, and through the woods, we passed along, met by bursts of regimental music in every direction, and bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery drilling here on the smooth slope, and there floundering through the low and heavy grounds, until we reached Hall's Hill, the advanced post of about the centre of our lines, held by Gen. MORRELL. An observatory stands here, from which a soldier was sweeping the land of Secessia with a glass. From this commanding elevation, from which the trees had been cleared, cannon pointed threateningly South. From this point also the view of the camps in every direction was picturesque in the extreme. Crowning the bluffs, dotting the slopes, embosomed in the pine groves, lay the white tents, while flags drooped in the still air, and near and distant strains of music filled all the atmosphere.

Gen. PORTER'S headquarters are in a grove of pines, with his Brigadiers all around him, making together quite a home circle in the woods. We did not see him, as he was on the field witnessing a review of MARTINDALE'S Brigade by the General. That portion of it which we saw consisted of the simplest movements, which, considering the unevenness of the ground, were well performed. I noticed particularly the steady march of a Massachusetts Regiment.

I was very much struck during the entire route with the perfect order and discipline that prevailed in all the camps. It evidently had not been so good at the outset, as houses stripped of all their clapboards, and barns with their roofs standing on the naked timbers sufficiently attested. The inhabitants of this section, if they ever return, will not find their old homes, nor know their own farms. Trampled, and torn, and wasted, the very ground will be changed.

Twilight was fast gathering over the landscape, and the cheerful camp-fires began to blaze up from hill-top and valley, as we turned our faces once more towards the Potomac. It was dark when we reached "Ball's Cross-roads," and we had to pick our way carefully through the mud to the river. Passing under the very points of the *chevaux de friae* of Fort Corcoran, that looked grim enough in the dim light, we at length reached the Ferry, and tired, and hungry, arrived at Washington near 9 o'clock. It had been a strange day, and had awakened strange trains of thought. As I skirted the lines packed with tens of thousands of men, gathered from Maine to Wisconsin, and looked off beyond the pickets where I knew a similar number of Americans were in battle encampment, waiting for the order that should bring them together in mortal combat, I seemed laboring under some horrible nightmare.

Telegraph wires stretched from all the headquarters to McCLELLAN'S headquarters in Washington, and a single flash of electricity will at any moment set this vast array in onward movement.

I cannot close this long letter without relating an incident told me to-day on the Long Bridge, by an artist who arrived at Edwards' Ferry a few hours after the battle there. Perhaps you know that the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment contained many Harvard boys—the *élite* of Boston. Those who were aware of this knew that when that regiment got into action there would be some hard fighting. Among these was young CROWNINGSHIELD, who is said to be a perfect athlete in form. He has been distinguished as a great oarsman in the college regattas. When he found himself on the banks of the Potomac, and saw that he had got to swim or be taken prisoner, he quickly stripped, and taking his watch in his mouth, which he had no idea of leaving behind, plunged in and swam to the further shore. Seeing a haystack near by, he crawled into it to dry himself off and get warm, in the meantime placing his watch under his head. After awhile he crept out, and obtaining an overcoat from a soldier started for camp, *leaving his watch in the hay* where he had deposited it for safe keeping. H.

The Responsibility for the Leesburgh Affair—Number of the National Troops Engaged Crossing the River no Part of Gen. McClellan's Plan—The Case of Capt. Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

The unfortunate result of the attempt to cross the Potomac near Leesburgh proves, at least, that nothing is to be feared from an equal encounter with the enemy in open field. But the movement was no part of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans; and the fact should be known to the public, since a misapprehension in the premises is calculated to lead to wrong conclusions and ill-grounded expectations. Neither the Commander of the Department nor the President of the United States had any knowledge of the advance, and both were taken by surprise when the important news reached them. The President is said to have complained that his first information of the advance should have come to him through the columns of the *Star*, accompanied, as it was, with the sad announcement of the death of his intimate friend, Col. BAKER. I am not informed whether Gen. STONE is chiefly responsible for the affair, or whether he yielded to the advice or solicitation of Col. BAKER. If the movement had been as successful as the gallantry of those engaged in it deserved, it would doubtless have met with universal approbation, although it seems to be condemned by prudence as well as by the event.

It is said by those who have opportunities of knowing, that about fourteen hundred Union forces participated in the fight, and that they were engaged by a about four thousand of the enemy. The great error consisted in throwing so small a body of men across a stream most difficult to cross, with only two or three old flat or canal boats, unmanageable amid the strong current, to keep up their communications with their friends on this side the river. There was not the slightest occasion for a measure of heroic desperation, similar to that of CORTEZ on landing in Mexico; and the event proved that the enemy to be encountered, if less formidable in numbers, was made of sterner stuff than that which opposed the advance of the Spanish adventurer.

If it had been a part of Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan to cross the Potomac at that time and place, or even if he had thought proper to hold possession of the south bank, as has been erroneously stated, the very serious loss sustained would not have been in vain. But such is not the case, for although reinforcements in considerable numbers were sent over and an effort was made by Gen. McCLELLAN to revenge our loss, in a more general engagement, still, failing to find the enemy, he saw no advantage to be gained by holding permanent possession of the south bank, and has withdrawn his forces. The battle of Monday, therefore, may be set down, with its serious losses in men and officers, and in the prestige of success, to the account of an unauthorized and ill-advised, rash, but gallant movement of a subordinate officer. The only consolation is, that our troops fought with heroic courage to the last, and thus gave assurance of what the grand army is capable, when it shall have an opportunity to redeem the errors and misfortunes of the past.

The city has been filled with rumors to-day to the effect that the rebels, in great numbers, are crossing the Potomac, near Port Tobacco, about thirty miles below this point. The object is supposed to be to stimulate a general rebellion in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, and amid the confusion to attack Washington. But a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that no greater folly could be committed. The effect of such an enterprise would be to place the wide Potomac between the invaders and their friends, and to make them an easy prey to the Government forces. It would be an immense enterprise to ferry ten or twenty thousand men across the Potomac anywhere below our lines, and it is quite certain that they would never return except as exchanged prisoners of war, or repentant rebels after joining our ranks. This crossing of the Potomac below Washington is just the thing which is most desired by our military authorities, and it is probably a part of the plan of operations to invite attack in that quarter by leaving it open to the enemy, with only a sufficient force in the field to give timely warning. But these views must be obvious to the rebel commanders, and I therefore doubt if they will have the temerity to make the venture.

It is stated that Col. BAKER, at the time of his death, had in his possession a commission of Major-General, which the President had tendered him, but which he had not accepted. It is probable that if his gallant charge had been successful, he would have hesitated no longer in accepting the proffered promotion.

You may remember that last Winter I called attention to the case of Capt. ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS, a Virginian by birth, and an army officer then in Texas. He was at one time dismissed from the service for dishonorable conduct, but was restored by the kindred spirit of FLOYD, who doubtless regarded him as a youth after his own heart. He responded in a letter in the TIMES to the charges of treason and corruption made by me, but it nevertheless turned out just as I predicted, and he was among the first to take command of a regiment in FLOYD'S Brigade. This fact was announced in the newspapers three or four months ago, yet strange to say, it seems to have escaped the attention of Adjutant-General THOMAS, who suffered his name to remain on the army rolls down to Oct. 4, when it was formally stricken off, on the ground that he had "absented himself from duty," and "failed to report." The latest army register, published in September, contains the name of this traitorous knave, at the head of the list of Captains in the Quartermaster's Department. It is certainly singular that the whereabout of an officer occupying a position of so much prominence should have remained so long unknown to the Department: and the question naturally arises, has he, through an agent, been drawing his pay, the meanwhile. OBSERVER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 29, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '65	88	80 N. Y. Cen. R	78⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup	94¼	8 do	78⅛
2,000 Ill. Coup. bds., '77	82	1025 do	78⅜
3,000 Penn. St. 6s, '90	43	150 do	b10 78⅜
29,000 Mo. State 6s	44½	100 do	b30 78⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s	81⅜	50 do	s15 78⅜
5,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	97	250 do	s10 78⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	99½	100 do	s60 78¼
5,000 Mich. C'n. S'p. c. 1m		50 do	s7 78⅜
S. F. Con. bs	95	50 Erie R	32½
7,000 C. B. & Q. R. Sp. c. bs	93	935 do	32⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. bs	88	100 do	b30 32⅜
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 m.	39¼	50 Mich. Cen. R	49⅜
1,000 do	39⅜	50 do	49⅜
6,000 Lake E. & W. 1m. b.	70	134 Erie R. Pref'd	51⅜
100 Reading R.	b10 35½	152 do	51⅜
200 do	35⅜	50 do	b30 52
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	98½	200 Hud. Riv. R.	s10 37
12 Bank of Commerce	82	100 do	37
10 Continental Bank	75	100 do	s30 37
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	93½	50 do	b30 37⅛
10 do	93¾	350 Mich S. & N. I. R.	18½
285 do	94	50 do	b10 18¾
50 do	94¼	350 do	18¾
305 do	94½	250 M. S. & N. I. Gt. S.	39
200 do	b30 94¾	200 do	39¼
20 do	94¾	50 do	39⅜
1,150 Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅜	15 Panama Railroad	116¼
100 do	b30 36⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	51¾
300 do	b30 36⅜	200 do	51⅞
900 do	36⅜	25 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	63
500 Erie R. As. Scrip	68		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	50 N. Y. Central R.	78¼
1,000 Penn. St. 6s, '98.	42	25 do	b30 78⅜
11,000 Mo. State 6s	44½	100 do	s10 78
1,000 Oregon War Loan, ½-yearly	92	170 do	78⅛
300 Erie Railway	32⅝	10 Hud. Riv. R.	37
50 do	s9 32½	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	49
100 do	b30 32⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	65¼
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	94¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	70½
200 do	s30 94⅜	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	36⅛
200 Harlem Railroad	12¾	25 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	61
		50 M. & P. DuChien R.	18¼

TUESDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market continues to show much strength. There was a further rise of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the Railway shares this forenoon, making 1@1½ ℔ cent. since Saturday, and on Pacific Mail 3 ℔ cent. since Saturday forenoon. There were strong buyers for this stock, and also for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo and Michigan Southern, but some realizations by the Street speculators, who had bought at lower rates. There was also an improved feeling in Hudson River Road, in anticipation of the heavy Winter freight traffic, which must follow the closing of the river navigation. The pressure of produce from the West is now so great, that the Erie and Central lines are compelled to decline or postpone much of the local freight, and the latter will be forced to employ the full equipment of both the Hudson and Harlem after the close of the river. The mass of freight at Dunkirk and Buffalo pressing forward to tide water is represented to be unprecedented, and the Railway and Canal transporters, after making their own terms to New-York, are frequently at a loss to accommodate the business offered, for want of equipment. The same complaint comes from the Roads West of Lake Erie. In National Stocks today the business is not important, beyond the new subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, just noticed, and in which there is a decided improvement over last week. In State Stocks the main speculation is in Missouris, which are firm today, both at the Board and by auction, where the legal sales, for account of the Illinois Bank Department, are now drawing to a close. Between the sessions of the Board, and also at the Second Board, prices for the Railways were ¼@½ ℔ cent. weaker than the highest sales of the morning. But after the Second Board, late in the afternoon, prices were again firm, recovering part of the above decline. The last bids were:

Central	78⅛	Missouris	44⅛
Erie	32⅝	Pacific Mail	94⅜
Toledo	36¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	94⅛
Rock Island	61⅛	Hudson	37
Michigan Southern	18⅝	Erie Preferred	51⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, showing an advance of 4 ℔ cent. in Mechanics', 2 in Republic, 1 in Metropolitan, 1 in Park, and 2 in Continental. American Exchange is 2 ℔ cent. lower:

Manhattan	116	Bank of North America	85
Merchants'	92	Metropolitan	93
Mechanics'	94	Citizens'	90
Union	82	Market	80
City	105	Nassau	81
Phœnix	88	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	75
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce	82	Marine	73
Broadway	115	New-York County	83
American Exchange	78	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	90	Park	94

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages; Harlem Firsts and Seconds, Wabash Valley, Michigan Southerns and Michigan Centrals being higher than yesterday. Harlem Thirds are lower. Eries and New-York Centrals steady:

N. Y. Central 6s	93½	M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	M. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '82	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c., seconds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., '76	100¼	Mich. So 7 ℔ c. Ass. B.	60¼
Erie firsts, '68	104¼	N. Indiana firsts	82
Erie thirds, '83	84	Goshen Line '68	79½
Erie fourths, '80	75½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	88
Erie fifths, '88	68	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	39¼
Hudson seconds, S. F. '85	95	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson thirds, '75	80¼	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Hudson convert., '67	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Harlem seconds, '64	90¼	D. L. & W. income con.	90
Harlem thirds, '68	70		

The Exchange market for the Boston mail to-night closed easy and rather dull on England, at the quotations of yesterday—say 107¼@107⅜ for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 106¼@107¼ for Merchant bills. The reason of this is another heavy Export list of Domestic Produce for the week, amounting to nearly three millions in value, against a very light Import of Foreign Merchandise. Most of this Produce goes to British and French ports, the former taking precedence on the present return. Exchange on Paris closes steady; fewer cheap bills than last week being in the market. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 29, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,305,990	$2,168,781	$2,803,945
Previously reported	53,752,096	77,506,341	105,151,586
Since January 1	$55,058,086	$79,675,122	$107,955,531

In the Money market, to-day, there is no change of rates. The demand rather better than yesterday. The Banks pay into the Sub-Treasury $3,500,000, being 10 ℔ cent. on the second credit of Oct. 1, to the Government on 7:30 ℔ cent. Treasury Loan. They sent in for redemption but $240,000 of the two-year 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, preferring to pay the present draft of the Secretary in Gold. The other subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan paid in to-day amount to nearly $500,000. Among the new subscribers is the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Office, (JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,) for $60,000. The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $5,138,575, including $3,979,589 for Treasury Notes, and $37,000 for Customs; payments, $1,817,573, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon, $9,637,764.

We have been requested to state that the time for depositing the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company Bonds with the Secretary of the Purchasing Committee expires on the 1st November.

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$6,354	$11,448
Freight	17,344	17,109
Sundries	377	858
Total	$24,577	$29,416

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in October, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$22,171	$16,524
Freight	48,843	46,197
Total	$71,015	$62,721

The earnings of the Chicago and North-Western road for the third week of October were:

Freights	$19,334	Express	$201
Passengers	8,206	Mail	423
Total			$23,166
Last year			24,536

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the third week in October were:

Passengers	$4,323	Mails	$ 449
Freight	38,139	Rent and ferry	1,931
Total			$44,892
Corresponding week, 1860			36,955

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$6,477	$4,343
Freight	22,229	29,819
Total	$28,707	$34,163

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the months of Oct. 16 to 22:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$48,423 36	$46,793 98
Passengers	8,186 64	8,211 96
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$57,860 00	$56,105 94

The following sales were made at auction this morning by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$9,000 Missouri 6s, 1876, and coupon, July, 1861 44
6,000 Missouri 6s, 1883, and coupon, July, 1861 ..... 43⅞
18,000 Missouri 6s, 1886, and coupon, July, 1861 ..... 44 244½
28,000 Missouri 6s, 1875, Hannibal and St. Joseph R. 48¼

Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 54 Wall-street, give notice that they will purchase drafts on the United States Treasury for army and navy supplies.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamer *Arabia, via* Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1861—mails close in New-York Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 5½ P. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight ..... 107⅝ per cent.
3 Days' Sight ..... 108½ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar ..... 5f. 33¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar ..... 5f. 28¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder ..... 40¾ cents
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco ..... 35¼ cents
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin ..... 40¾ cents
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar ..... 77⅜ cents

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 21.	LOANS. Oct. 28.	SPECIE. Oct. 21.	SPECIE. Oct. 28.
Philadelphia	$3,807,000	$3,829,000	$1,063,000	1,095,000
North America	3,567,236	3,287,734	787,408	761,290
Farmers & Mech.	5,098,510	4,950,553	1,057,871	1,242,192
Commercial	1,822,000	1,758,000	413,000	404,000
Mechanics'	1,946,130	1,887,000	206,981	210,000
N. Liberties	1,481,000	1,431,000	301,000	366,000
Southwark	925,397	891,297	307,431	302,665
Kensington	746,875	733,650	136,407	125,455
Penn Township	737,519	764,364	227,494	219,117
Western	1,497,401	1,439,160	559,573	520,555
Man. & Mech	1,357,332	1,317,235	153,880	146,820
Commerce	707,506	729,710	224,924	215,217
Girard	2,454,121	2,355,719	285,906	271,415
Tradesmen's	565,533	554,945	134,004	159,967
Consolidation	596,398	593,998	89,477	96,742
City	862,842	868,181	154,796	150,222
Commonwealth	524,534	516,061	83,598	80,025
Corn Exchange	499,000	510,000	134,000	116,000
Union	477,000	448,000	64,000	58,000
Total	29,705,244	28,885,509	$6,375,750	$6,514,683

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 21.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 28.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 21.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 28.
Philadelphia	$2,695,000	$2,480,000	$237,000	$243,000
North America	2,584,863	2,411,498	244,770	227,280
Farmers & Mech	3,980,388	4,032,651	357,790	355,400
Commercial	1,249,000	1,175,000	136,000	126,000
Mechanics'	1,063,460	1,014,850	131,220	130,359
N. Liberties	1,150,000	1,217,000	76,000	71,660
Southwark	785,260	783,986	66,255	66,940
Kensington	555,837	535,450	112,500	113,260
Penn Township	629,257	602,901	63,607	67,421
Western	1,216,722	1,131,518	104,110	112,180
Man. & Mech	824,883	776,950	82,035	98,695
Commerce	651,153	640,124	52,265	51,220
Girard	1,389,766	1,292,737	152,775	144,305
Tradesmen's	457,629	482,150	56,708	56,566
Consolidation	321,120	320,682	111,230	116,180
City	552,273	529,445	48,365	47,770
Commonwealth	312,485	279,357	68,715	66,905
Corn Exchange	366,000	358,500	96,000	91,000
Union	287,000	262,000	49,000	49,000
Total	21,100,695	20,326,329	$2,250,365	$2,234,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct. 28.	Oct 21.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,175	$11,811,075	$100
Loans	28,885,509	29,705,244	Dec.. 899,735
Specie	6,514,683	6,375,750	Inc.. 168,933
Due from other B'ks.	1,438,225	1,461,837	Dec.. 23,612
Due to other Banks	2,883,066	2,837,398	Dec.. 4,333
Deposits	20,326,329	21,100,095	Dec.. 773,766
Circulation	2,234,542	2,250,365	Dec.. 15,823

Erie Railway.

From Hallet's European Circular, Oct. 29.

This Company is making steady progress in placing its affairs upon firm ground. No arrears of interest remain upon the first, second or third mortgages. The interest on the fourth is advertised to be paid on the 1st proximo. That on the fifth will undoubtedly be paid on the 1st of December, when it falls due. The affairs of the old Company are to be wound up during the year, and the new Company commence its actual existence with the beginning of the new one, without any liabilities but its funded debt, which will stand as follows:

1st mortgage	$3,000,000	4th mortgage	$4,900,000
2d mortgage	4,000,000	5th mortgage	1,792,500
3d mortgage	6,000,000		
Total			$19,692,500

The accruing interest on this sum will be $1,378,485. The net earnings for 1860 exceeded this sum by $448,921—the gross earnings being $5,180,316—net, $1,827,406. The ratio of net to gross earnings was 35.4 ℔ cent. We have the gross earnings for the present year, but not the net—the accounts of the Company not being yet made up. The former, by months, have been as follows:

1860-61.		1859-60.	
October	$587,242	October	$473,774
November	561,448	November	499,426
December	412,722	December	409,131
January	407,949	January	336,390
February	391,100	February	363,279
March	454,237	March	426,470
April	544,511	April	462,815
May	507,480	May	419,991
June	429,757	June	401,560
July	377,907	July	371,256
August	418,674	August	477,883
September	519,579	September	595,341
Total	$5,612,606	Total	$5,180,316
Increase	$432,290		

Assuming a similar ratio for expenses for 1861, as for 1860, the net for the former year will be $1,986,802. Deducting from this sum the accruing interest, there would be left $608,377 for the preferred shares. These cannot exceed $8,000,000, and call for $560,000 annually. This statement is correct in all but the estimates for expenses for 1861, which are assumed to have been at the same rate as for 1860. This estimate cannot be far out of the way. It shows that the net earnings for the year have exceeded by $44,377, the interest on the debt of the Company and a sum equal to dividends at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. on the preferred stock. The Company will enter the new year with greatly increased facilities for business, and with the prospect of much larger earnings for 1862 than for 1861.

One cause of the previous embarrassments of the Company was the construction of the Long Dock, the greater portion of which is owned by it. This is a very valuable property, as is shown by the fact, that 104 is offered for the stock of this Company held by individuals, the par value being 100. This property has an extensive front on the North River, and a large area of land in Jersey City, opposite New-York. The site occupied, then, is the best possible for the traffic of the Company, having great depth of water, and never obstructed by ice.

From the Indian Region.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Oct. 28.

WASHKEE, chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day, with a band of Indians, and returned to Mr. BROMLEY, the Agent of the Overland Mail Company, a number of horses and mules which were stolen from the Bear River Station by the Bannock Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit, and is being well entertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon them would constantly be committed.

The Beautiful and Simple Mechanism of the new noiseless Lock-Stitch Machines, manufactured and sold by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, excites the admiration and elicits the praise of hundreds who daily witness their operation at the salerooms, No. 495 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 565.—OCT. 29, 1861.
72, 61, 17, 47, 46, 16, 10, 3, 68, 13, 22, 28, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 566.—OCT. 29, 1861.
67, 49, 12, 11, 42, 61, 51, 15, 69, 5, 10, 75, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.
Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOWE'S
ARMY SCALE
WATER TIGHT
Adapted for all out-door purposes,
Shuts and locks up.
Call and examine.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

LADIES' CARD CASES.
TWO
and
THREE DOLLARS EACH.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

$150,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at greatly
REDUCED COST,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMPORTED Boots and Slippers, all colors, made in Paris. Nos.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable Scotch Protestant person a situation as chambermaid; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; can take care of milk and butter; willing to make herself generally useful, and no objections to go a short distance in the country; good references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as chambermaid; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, and all kinds of laces; is also a neat sewer; has the best of City reference; has lived in her last place 11 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a young, respectable German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 167 Allen-st., in the cigar-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid. Apply northeast corner of 54th-st. and 8th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference from her last place; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing. No objection to country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 408 6th-av., between 25th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would be willing to go as baby's nurse; is capable and understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references if required. Call at No. 185 East 31st-st., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 192 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman; would assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, by a very respectable Scotch Protestant person, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references from first-class families. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or nurse; understands fine washing, ironing and sewing. Can be seen at No. 110 West 21st-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 89 East 35th-st., corner Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children; good City reference. Call or address No. 193 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assistant of washing and ironing and nurse; is neat about her person and duties; wages low; best City reference; has no objection to the country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored woman, who has first-rate reference, is anxious for an engagement; she is a first-rate chambermaid and laundress, or waiting and fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or general housekeeper, in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., below 1st and 2d avs., 2d-floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, 17 years old, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, or assist in housework. Call at No. 170 East 33d st., near 2d-av. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A competent person wishes a situation in the above capacity, or would take charge of children and do plain sewing; has eight years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman of experience, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; willing to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as a chambermaid or waitress, or nurse, in the country or in the City. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 221 20th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 253 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 38 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL about 17 or 18 years old, desires a situation with a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or any other light work about a gentleman's house; is willing and obliging. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., private door next to jewelers. Inquire on 2d-floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to do it all for a small family; is an excellent baker of bread; has good City references. Call, or address a note, to No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, who has five years' City reference from last employer, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 per month. Also, by a neat girl of 16 as waitress and to sew for a lady; wages $4. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days, or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who has lived in the first-class families, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, game, jellies, &c.; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Will go to a boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 Mott-st., 2d-floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook, in a first-class private family, by a respectable person who has lived in first-class establishments in London in the above capacity; is thoroughly competent to the duties of the situation—fine pastry, confectionery, &c. Unexceptionable reference. Address A. B., No. 113 West 15th-st., till suited.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go in the country; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a middle-aged woman of long and good experience in this country and in the country; understands cooking in all its various branches, boning and larding; makes superior pastry and good bread and biscuit. Can be seen at No. 232 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would like to get a permanent situation; has no objection to go to Brooklyn. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 303 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity, third floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can produce the best of testimonials as regards character and capability. Can be seen until engaged at No. 120 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; is a good maker of bread, and does all kinds of cooking; can give good City references. Call for three days at No. 483 6th-av., rear building, front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at corner of 21st-st. and 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing; she thoroughly understands her business; has six years best of City reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE above capacity by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including desserts in every style; has the best of City reference from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a private family as cook; understands meats and soups of all kinds; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 626 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced and thorough cook, in a private family; she is fully competent to fill a first-class situation, and can bring the highest City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or to a private boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnston and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; can make good bread and pastry; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook; is a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 94 Vandam-st., near Greenwich, till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family. Good City reference from where she lived five years. No objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., 2d-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHes a situation in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 137 West 20th-st. for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do English or German cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as a good cook and excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to do part of the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the bakery, No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady, sober, middle-aged woman, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young woman who understands French, English and German cooking; no objection to a hotel; best of City reference; will go out by the day. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY CAPABLE, faithful girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is very neat and careful, and has the best of City recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., first floor, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION, who understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastry and desserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 29 West 12th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SMART, TIDY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE IS desirous to recommend her cook. She has served with her over two years; is competent to her duties; no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 86 9th-st., corner of University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 17th-st., corner 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable middle-aged woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 132 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place of four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for 2 days at No. 74 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, games and pastry, and has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 39 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant, a first-rate cook, who understands meats, soups, game and gravies of all kinds; also pies and pastries; is active and intelligent; can give excellent City reference. Apply at No. 327 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 116 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a boarding-house; understands all kinds of game and pastry; best of reference given. Apply at No. 299 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS TO GET a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; can give best City references. Call at No. 45 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class Protestant Scotch woman; good City references given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av. for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, or will do general housework; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a g od cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference for the last three years. Wages low, in a good place. Call at No. 865 3d-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a woman who understands her profession in all its branches; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 159 West 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework; would go to the country if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook and assist in the washing; understands all kinds of baking; has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a perfect washer, understands, and is fully competent and experienced in all its branches. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent for either; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good plain cook; will assist in the washing; the other as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress; is a good cook; is willing and obliging; can give the very best references. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an experienced laundress; can do up all kinds of linen, laces, &c.; understands cooking thoroughly; can make all kinds of pastry, &c.; is neat and willing. Wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family, by a respectable young woman; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; is neat and competent about her work; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., on third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do plain cooking and wash and iron in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 33d-st. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as cook and good washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 74 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 33d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HERMINGWAY, NORWOOD & CO., STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and Sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT may be made in 6 % cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 29 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOUTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. } NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

October 23, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of November, 1861, on the Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Oct. 28, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Eastern Division Bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

A. CROCKER, Receiver.

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY FOR ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES purchased by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gershom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861. G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. W. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator,
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE
OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,

THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway. Great sale of the most superb fancy goods, comprising a very large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES, DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small expense.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice Oil Painting, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

AN INTERIOR AND FIGURES.....by CARPENTERO.
THE LOVE OF THE ANGELS.....by MARZANTI.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER.....by A. DE BRACKELIER.
WINTER SCENE.....by SMETS.
LANDSCAPE AND SHEEP.....by VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....by SCHARF.

And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!

On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN THE TWELFTH Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estates of Frederick Fents, William Fents and John Pents, deceased. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 363 lots of ground and gore lots in the Twelfth Ward, known as the Fents estate, situate as follows, viz.:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—The entire front from within 31 feet of 138th-st. to 141st-st., including 4 corner lots.

TENTH-AV.—41 lots, on both sides of 10th-av., from 138th to near 141st-st., including 10 corners.

NINTH-AV.—81 lots and gores, on both sides of 9th-av., from 137th-st. to near 143d-st., including 20 corners.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—7 lots and gores on 137th-st., between 9th-av. and old Kingsbridge Road.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—41 lots and gores on 138th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—96 lots and gores on 139th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH-ST.—69 lots and gores on 140th-st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.—16 lots and gores on 141st., east and west of 9th and 10th avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-ST.—8 lots on 142d-st., east and west of 9th-av.

A large number of gore lots, without fronts, in several of the blocks above enumerated.

The sale of the whole will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to C. J. & E. DEWITT, Esq., No. 88 Nassau-st., or to P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, No. 25 Nassau-st. Maps at the auction room.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a large class house, comprising about thirty rooms; carpets of all kinds, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany furniture, enameled do. in any quantity, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—Sale will be large and offer inducements to the trade as well as others. Catalogues early this morning.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES on THURSDAY next.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 cases of boots and shoes, comprising a large assortment of seasonable goods; among which are men's, boys, youths and children's boots, of the higher grades, in liberal quantities.

Auction sale of boots and shoes every Thursday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 10 years old, 15½ hands high; is gentle and kind; has traveled his mile a little over three minutes; cost $250. A light open wagon, together with a set of single harness. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to Europe.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale is a full assortment of heavy calf, grain and thick boots. Also, about 100 cases stock goods in good order, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—$1,000 WILL PURCHASE the stock, fixtures and good-will of an old established dry-goods store, which has paid for several years past, after paying all expenses, a net profit of nearly $2,000 a year. The store is 42 feet deep, has two fine show windows, and is well fitted up. It is and has always been the leading store in the place. The proprietor is obliged to sell in consequence of ill health. Apply at the store, No. 185 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., or at No. 360 Bowery, N. Y.

$150.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ACT AS Treasurer in a located place of amusement in a large city, not far from New-York. Any gentleman having the above amount can associate himself with a gentleman of respectability, and secure a permanent and lucrative business. Apply to C. E. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST.—For sale an old-established drug-store, stocked with a good selection of drugs; a corner stand, in a flourishing village close by New-York, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. Apply to or address Dr. R. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH SOME means, to manufacture fine fancy marble new patterns, new process, to do a small and profitable business, preparatory to a large one when the war is ended. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st. E. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A good paying grocery and liquor store in the Village of Tarrytown. A rare chance will be offered to the right person. Rent all traded out. Apply to A. M. SEE, No. 234 4th-av.

$3,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF Interest a manufacturing business, fully established, with actual property to represent the full investment, and facilities to net $500 per month. Address SECURITY, Box 119 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—The Stand No. 292 West Washington Market for sale.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, 28TH INST., IN going to Williamsburgh, through Nassau, Fulton and Front sts., a LEMON-COLORED DIAMOND, with a flaw in it, set in a screw stud. Any one finding it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at J. W. DICKINSON'S, No. 64 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LOST—AN ERMINE CAPE—SUPPOSED IN 23D-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 54 East 23d-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. GOBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. G.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians, and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor—the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms or office will expire on the last day o December next.

Yours, respectfully,
R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Movements of the Army—Rebel Knowledge of our Movements.

Mails for the Soldiers—The Weather—Condition of the Wounded—Incidents, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 26, 1861.

Hearing heavy cannonading in the direction of Edwards' Ferry, this morning, I started from Camp Observation, near the Monocacy, to ascertain and report what was going on. Having reached this camp, I learned that all was quiet at Edwards' Ferry, and that all our troops have fallen back from the river in this vicinity, and are proceeding, apparently, towards Point of Rocks. The firing was only the practicing of some artillery, near Seneca, and not an engagement with the enemy. From present appearances, there will be no repetition of the attempt to cross the river in this vicinity by our troops, and as the rebels have no means of crossing into Maryland, no attempt of the kind will be made by them. On Thursday night ninety shells were thrown into a rebel encampment opposite White's Ferry. The enemy had congregated in a barn, and were suddenly scattered. The number of killed and wounded are not known. This was the last "excitement" hereabouts, and the troops in the various encampments are now either under marching orders, or are anxiously awaiting them. A soldier at my elbow says, "There is a big move somewhere." About seven regiments passed this camp to-day, going towards Poolesville. If this is likely to be of any advantage to the enemy, though I do not see how it can be, you will, of course, suppress it.

I have been hereabout just long enough to be profoundly impressed with the belief that every movement of our forces on this side is immediately communicated to the enemy. It is done by spies, who approach the shore unnoticed by our pickets, and either by signal, or actual verbal communication, keep them informed of every step we take. We shall never steal a march on the rebels. If our forces cross into Virginia, it must be under cover of our artillery, and fighting for every foot of ground we possess.

The weather is now very pleasant, the wind being from the southeast, indicating rain.

There have been some dozen deaths among the wounded at the hospitals in Poolesville, and at Camp Observation. The majority are doing well, and are well cared for by the surgeons and their assistants.

Our forces have been withdrawn from Harrison's Island, where the engagement took place on Monday. What the particular destination of the main body of the army is remains a secret. VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry have been ordered toward Washington, it is understood, to be stationed at Stone Bridge. The Minnesota First, stationed here, are ordered to remain, and are engaged "picketing" along the river. They number nearly one thousand, of whom two hundred are recruits recently arrived from Minnesota.

HARRY A. C. HINES is the Brigade Postmaster, and does more business in his line than any other person in this region. Some idea may be formed of the number of letters sent from this encampment from the following weekly report: 1,887 letters and 311 papers were sent, and 1,241 letters and 663 papers were received last week. The number has exceeded even this—seven hundred letters being received in one day. At my feet is a box holding a bushel, which is full of letters, ready to be mailed, and every moment they continue to come in. These are all regimental letters, and do not include the brigade or the official letters which go by messenger. One evening Mr. HINES sold $100 worth of the new post-office stamps.

The health of the First Minnesota Regiment is excellent, and the hospital is nearly empty. This exemption from sickness, next to the possession of the best of surgeons, is no doubt owing to the practice of the men in bathing a good deal, and of having constructed in nearly all their tents temporary bedsteads which keep them off the ground. The principal sickness in the neighboring camps arises from colds contracted by exposures during the late rainy weather while on picket duty, and the late night work at Edwards' Ferry.

Quartermaster COOK, of VAN ALLEN'S Cavalry, was buried yesterday at Poolesville, with military honors. He died of typhoid fever.

THE WOUNDED—THE SINKING OF THE SCOW, AND OTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

I have obtained some interesting particulars of the transactions on the battle-field of Conrad's Ferry, and also of the events following the retreat, from Orderly Sergeant GEORGE H. BURNHAM, of Company A, Harris Light Cavalry. He states that they received the order to march, and left Camp Observation, near the Monocacy, at 8 o'clock A. M. Monday. A squadron of 128 fell in. They took the road to Conrad's Ferry, and passing under the canal through an archway, followed down the tow-path about one mile. The California Regiment had already crossed over, and the firing on the Virginia side was going on about one mile distant, judging from the smoke of the guns. They found the Twentieth Massachusetts waiting to cross. The first boat that arrived from the island called for Company C of that regiment to fall in to cross. There was a line stretched across the stream, which at this point was 150 yards wide. The lines had been taken from two canal boats, tied together, and stretched across. There were three scows at the landing, all three being in use. One would hold about 50, another about 80, and the third about 120 men, being thirty feet in length. The Twentieth Regiment was about two and a half hours in getting across. Two pieces of artillery also went over, and he learned that one cannon had previously been sent across. He thinks they were two howitzers. The movement of troops was slow. Some wounded men came over, shot in their feet and in their arms. The boats which carried over the two last pieces brought back about thirteen wounded men. The guns were hauled up the muddy bank of the island with great difficulty. The painter of the scow had to be used for the purpose. These guns did not reach the field of action, and are believed to have been left near the hospital and spiked. This was a needless precaution, although the fact that the enemy appeared to be following up the retreat of our men, the bullets flying thickly around the hospital, no doubt led them to suppose that we should be unable to hold the island. There was, of course, no adequate means of transportation for cavalry, and they could not cross. From 6 o'clock the wounded who could be led and supported continued to arrive very fast, and afterwards all who were more seriously hurt were conveyed on doors and stretchers. At one time thirteen of these poor wounded creatures lay upon the bank together. One man, who had been mortally wounded in the breast, was brought down to the bank, and Mr. BURNHAM assisted him on to the boat. He was too faint from the loss of blood to utter more than broken sentences. He was a fine-looking man, with heavy black whiskers. He held fast to an Enfield rifle, which he said he had taken from a rebel on the field, and that he had thrown away his own musket. He complained of being very cold, and as Mr. BURNHAM took off his blanket, he looked up gratefully for the kindness extended to him, and said, "How can you be so kind to a stranger?" He then requested him to receive his rifle, and was carried to the boat. Mr. BURNHAM crossed over to the island, and visited the hospital about midnight. The wounded, who lay in the yard, had partly been removed, but the two rooms were still crowded with them, and one of the surgeons was engaged in amputating an arm of one of the men. He went near the Virginia landing, and heard some of our men talking on the bank of the river. Afterwards he met four men, who had swam across. Two were without a thread of clothing on their persons; one officer reached the Maryland shore with nothing but his gold watch, hanging by a guard about his neck. The sufferings of these men were severe, for the night was very chilly. They were supplied with blankets, and found shelter in some neighboring cabin, or joined a group around some camp-fire. A great many men walked literally naked for miles to the California camp. At 2 o'clock in the morning (Tuesday) the wounded were still being brought over, and were placed on board of a canal-boat, which had been brought from Edwards' Ferry for the purpose.

There have been several versions given of the sinking of the scow with the wounded. The correct account I have obtained from one of the men who had charge of the boat. There had congregated on the shore a large number of wounded and other soldiers waiting to cross. When the scow arrived, the wounded were first placed on board, and as the boat was being shoved off, the order was given by a Major or Colonel to the men to save themselves any way they could. At this the soldiers threw away their arms, and made a rush for the scow, and others too considerate to jeopard the lives of the poor wounded men who were in the scow, stripped off their clothes and dived into the river, a portion endeavoring to swim, while others clutched at the gunwale of the boat to sustain themselves from sinking. The scow had reached about two-thirds across the stream, when she sunk, and all hands were precipitated into the river. Two-thirds of the whole company must have perished, perhaps more. Only two wounded men who were not were observed on the Maryland side.

E. S.

A DESERTER'S REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF REBELS ENGAGED—INCIDENTS AND SCENES OF THE FIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Another Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

From a deserter who was brought into headquarters yesterday, I learned that in the first portion of the fight the rebels had four thousand men, and that after the first hour's fight their line began to waver, and it was believed that they had lost the day' but just at the nick of time, a reinforcement of three thousand men came up, and turned the day. The cavalry was entirely ununiformed, and but a very few of the regiments were thoroughly equipped. The deserter, who is a New-Jersey man, from Bloomfield' named WARD, was impressed in Brandon, Miss., and embraced his picket duty hour to desert from his Company. His statements are confirmed by Lieut. BERRY, of the Chesterfield Cavalry, (formerly of the Census Bureau, at Washington,) who says their force was in the neighborhood of seven thousand men. The man on the white horse who was seen to fall was Col. HUNTING, of the Chesterfield Cavalry, and though he was able to walk from the field, he died in the course of Monday night.

The vast majority of the incidents that occurred during the retreat from the Virginia shore, were most mournful in their character, but there were some that were ludicrous in the extreme. One told of an Irishman in Company D, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, is very funny. When the retreat was ordered he threw off his coat and pants and plunged into the icy current of the Potomac. He swam boldly across the river, and had just gained the Maryland shore, when he remembered that he had left $13 25 in the pocket of his coat. "Be Jabers, BILLY," said he, "thim thirteen dollars is in me coat, and the bloody ribels will git 'em, and besides, I can't consint to part with the amount, so I'll jist go for them," and in he plunged again. He got safely over, found his coat, secured the money, and recrossed the river. I saw him in camp this afternoon, and congratulated him on his pluck, endurance and success, to which he replied, "Oh, yis Sir, 'twas all I'd saved from my three months' service, and I'm very fond of me pipe."

A most exciting scene transpired at the sinking of the launch, in which were some sixty wounded men and twenty or thirty members of the California First' The launch had been safely taken half way across the river, when, to their utter consternation, it was discovered that it was leaking, and the water gradually, but surely, gaining upon them. The wounded were lying on the bottom of the launch—some shot in the head, others mangled by the tramp of cavalry, and others suffering intolerably from their various dislocations, wounds and injuries, and all soaking in water, which at the very start was fully four inches deep. As the water grew deeper and rose above the prostrate forms of the wounded, their comrades lifted them into sitting postures, that they might not be strangled by the fast-rising stream. But it is said that the groans and cries, the screams and moanings of the poor fellows who were thus tortured, were most distressing and indescribable. Despite all that could be done, the fate of the launch, and all that were in it, with the exception of a few expert swimmers, was sealed; suddenly and like a flash of lightning the rotten craft sank, carrying with it at least fifty dying, mangled, groaning sufferers, and some twenty or thirty others who had trusted their lives to its treacherous hold. The imagination revolts at the dreadful vision which rises before it, as are seen the vain attempts of the drowning to keep their aching heads above the level of the water; as the long lines of bleeding, crying men become a confused mass of gory bodies, struggling, the stronger with the weaker, for some place where for a little while yet they might be secure from the dreadful but impending fate; as the well forgetting their brothers in their anxiety for self-preservation, rushed frantically from end to end of the launch, fearing to attempt the swimming of the river, while they added pain and misery by their thoughtless trampings, to their less fortunate companions, who lay beneath their feet, and, finally, as the launch, unable longer to maintain its place above the surface, sank—while the farewell cry, the feeble groan, the terror-filled prayer and the grateful expression of release from pain, mingling, rose in one wild outcry, which terrified the hundreds who were swimming for their lives, and filled with sorrow and dismay the hearts of the survivors who stood upon the friendly and not distant shore.

On the island, too, were scenes of great distress, and of harrowing interest, such as no romance, horrible in detail, could present. At one time in the little yard before the Hospital were some thirty poor fellows, whose outcries for aid, for help, for water and for the doctor, were fearful to hear. And here I must mention the name of the Chaplain of the Fifteenth, who is beloved by all his men. His exertions at the above scene are said to have been beyond praise. He was of great assistance to the surgeons, and of greater comfort to the men. His name is WILLIAM G. SCANDLIN, and he belongs to a church in Grafton, Mass., which has given him leave of absence for the war. Since the battle, his attentions to the wounded and dying in the Hospitals have been unceasing, and from the Colonel to the ostlers, every one has a kind word in his behalf.

But to return to the Island. While the wounded were lying in the yard, the balls from the enemy's position came whistling about them, and one poor fellow who was suffering from a severe wound in the head was shot a second time, in the chest, and soon passed away. At one time Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, Capt. HICKS, Lieut. WADE, and Sergeant-Major BASTERN, all of the California First, lay upon the bare ground side by side, and while Surgeon DWINNELLE was attending to them, aided by our good friend, Capt. SMITH, of the TIMES, a ball whizzed by Col. WISTAR and lodged in the fence, not two inches above his head. The arrival at the Island of those who had escaped from the enemy was continual. None of them brought their arms, very few of them any clothing, and none of them their full suits. Very many were entirely naked, and others had on but a pair of drawers, and Capt. PHILBRICK, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the engagement, appeared before the shivering multitude clad only in one woolen sock. Others of our men, who had not thought of the Island, swam directly across the river to the Maryland shore, during which performance they were exposed to the raking and well-aimed fire of the rebels, who lined the bank of the river, and took the life of many a brave fellow as he was buffeting the dark waters of the swift-rolling Potomac. Scores of our men were shot in the back of the head, and sank from the very side of brother, tent-mate or friend, and whose bodies must have gone quickly miles away towards the dam at Seneca, where, it seems to me, it would be well to drag the basin. It may be that all is fair in war, but I cannot bring myself to believe that such warfare is worthy of any name but murder.

Considering the extent of the defeat, and the great mortality among the Union troops, I think the men who remain are in wonderfully high spirits. There is, to be sure, a certain amount of sadness and melancholy observable about the various camps, but it is no more than fair to say that one and all are ready to meet their country's enemy at once, and to give them all that lies in their power to bestow. The various regiments attached to Gen. STONE'S Division have one and all taken opportunity to testify their respect for him as a commander, and regard for him personally, by marching to his headquarters, and giving him three cheers and a rousing "tigah," which made the heart of the well-tried General glad, and caused a gleam of satisfaction to lighten up his quiet and pleasant face. Much that is unfair has been said and written by inconsiderate and billous correspondents, concerning Gen. STONE, and as he is destined to play an important part in this war of the roses, I propose briefly to present him to his fellow-countrymen.

No one who has ever seen him, need be told that he is of Massachusetts birth and education. He is about five feet ten inches tall, of good form and gentlemanly address. His hair is black, his eye is clear blue and very bright, his nose is straight and his mouth firm, while his beard and moustache are worn very full. The only peculiarity about his dress is an immensely high black felt hat, which rounds at the top like the bottom of an iron pot, and has a brim wide enough to shade the ground for some distance, though that is generally rolled up. Gen. STONE is a very strict disciplinarian, and is wholly a soldier in manner and action.

This morning I called on him, having been introduced socially yesterday by Gen. BANKS, and I found him in something of a—not exactly temper, because he is too cool and long-headed to manifest temper, but he was evidently worked up about the doings and sayings of the correspondent of one of your cotemporaries, who was here on Saturday, and who, it seems, did his best to disaffect the men of STONE'S command, and talked offensively of his "blundering," &c. The General talked very quietly, but it was very evident to me, that had the young gentleman concerning whom he was making the inquiries been within reach, he would have very soon found himself in an unpleasant predicament, from which all his vaunted "legitimate connection with the Government" would have found it difficult to extricate him. For my part, I find no difficulty in going where I please, seeing what is to be seen, and all that—but there's the whole of it. We are forbidden the use of the telegraphic wire, we cannot send the movements of troops, we are not to send anything of peculiar interest, nor are we to step one inch beyond a prescribed limit. This is obviously proper, and for the greatest good to the greatest number, and so philosophically we acquiesce. I am satisfied that Gen. STONE is a well-educated soldier, a true patriot, and a thoroughbred gentleman. What more can you ask?

There is a great influx here just now of the wives and friends of the soldiers of the several regiments which were in the recent action. It is more than a sensitive mind can withstand to witness the anxieties of those who come seeking husband, brother or son, to see the distress and anguish which overpower them when they find that they are classed under that dreadful word "missing," or to hear the sobbings and heartrending cries of the widow, who but a moment before wore gladly the honored name of wife. These persons are a source of much trouble to the officers of the regiments, but I have yet to see the first officer who does not cheerfully and gladly give all possible information and extend all possible sympathy to those who have come sorrowfully to look for their friends. Very many of them, knowing that their friends were wounded, have brought with them linen, lint, bandages, wine, jelly and other comforts, which are gladly received, and come into play most efficaciously. The most of the wounded are doing well, but there are deaths daily in one or other of the camps, and such will be the fact for some time to come. The religious feeling of many of the soldiers is very perfectly developed, and very naturally by this state of affairs, and chaplains find their time well and thoroughly occupied in reading, praying and singing with the sick and dying, while there are funerals enough to occupy any spare time that may turn up between the hours devoted to hospital rounds.

The weather is bitterly cold—the wind howls fiercely through the camp, and you who read may well believe that those who are fighting your battles are cold and comfortless night after night, and need any and all little additions to their camp equipage that you can afford to send them.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM EDWARDS FERRY.

EDWARDS FERRY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

All remained quiet during the night. No pickets were thrown over the river, but those on this side heard the rebels all night, and saw their fires thickly scattered in the woods along the shore. Their centralizing point was a clump of trees on the bluff, where our troops had constructed a picket station, and near the spot where our artillery shelled them during the skirmish on Tuesday last.

When our troops were withdrawn from the Virginia side on Wednesday night, the Sixteenth Indiana, occupying the most advanced and exposed position were not aware of any withdrawal until the rest had been ferried over. They lay upon the cold ground almost frozen, with loaded muskets in their hands, every moment expecting a furious and overpowering assault from the concealed and reinforced enemy, whose numbers were known to exceed our own by many thousands; yet the only murmurings uttered by these hardy sons of the Northwest, were at the orders to return without disputing the ground inch by inch with their adversaries. Slowly and mutteringly they retired to the place of embarkation, picking up and loading themselves down with the knapsacks, canteens, guns and equipments, left there by others who had retired before them.

This regiment likewise brought with them two prisoners, the owner of the mill on Goose Creek with his son, who, it was charged, had prepared combustibles to fire the bridge over Goose Creek, but were prevented from carrying their plan into execution by the sudden descent upon the bridge by our skirmishers.

The officer of the night, Capt. COLLIS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, had a prolonged conversation with a prisoner of war, a very intelligent gentleman, and now commissioned officer of one of the Mississippi regiments, engaged in the affair at Ball's Bluff. He left Leesburgh on Sunday night, when there were but five regiments there. There were no defensive works at Leesburgh, but every approach was fortified, commanding the river and land routes. This prisoner was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate the slaves throughout the South. He said if the facts were generally known to the working people of the South, that our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the Confederate army and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

Capt. VAUGHEN, of the Rhode Island Battery, who went over with a flag of truce, has returned. He was captured by a party who did not understand the law of nations, but was released by the military authorities when the fact became known to them.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The brigades of Gen. BANKS' division left Edwards' Ferry yesterday forenoon and arrived in this vicinity last night. A sufficient force remains at and near the terry to insure safety against any attempt of the rebels to cross or molest us.

Before leaving yesterday forenoon the rebel pickets thickly lined the opposite shore, and taunted our men with their attempt to invade Virginia, and begging of them to come over and pay them another visit.

The division will remain over the Sabbath. Of its future movements nothing is known except to the Staff.

THE LOSS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTIETH.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, commanding the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment has made an official report to Gov. ANDREW, in which the loss of this gallant regiment at Ball's Bluff is shown to be about 50 per cent. The officers engaged numbered 22; officers safe, 9; killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 7. Rank and file engaged 318; killed, wounded and missing, 147.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

How the News of the Death of Col. Baker was Received—His Probable Successor—A Woolen Factory Burnt in San Francisco—Oregon and British Columbia, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The announcement of the completion of the telegraph, at 7 o'clock last evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community. Preparations for firing a salute and other demonstrations in honor of the event were in readiness, when the second through dispatch from the East announced the death of Gen. BAKER, whom almost every citizen here regarded as a personal friend. Universal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration postponed.

Politicians in well-informed Oregon matters, express the opinion that BENJ. STARKE, of Portland, will be appointed to succeed Gen. BAKER in the Senate. His sympathies are secession.

Gen. LANE is advertised to run, without much hope of success.

The San Francisco woolen factory, which was valued at $60,000, was burned yesterday. Insured for $40,000 in the following companies: Hamburg, $10,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Etna, $7,000; and Connecticut, $13,000.

The United States steamer *Saranac* leaves this port to-day for a cruise in the neighboring waters.

The friends of Ex-Senator GWIN say he departed in the British steamer for Aspinwall. He expects to meet his family at Havana, who accompany him thence.

Oregon dates have been received to the 19th inst.

Most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines of new gold discoveries over a wide expanse of country are published in the Portland papers.

Gold in increasing quantities continues to arrive from the mines.

The small character of news published in the Victoria papers from the British Columbia mines states that the news from these sources was never more exciting, and will cause probably another stampede equal to the Frazer River excitement of 1859.

The ship *Sarah Chase* arrived yesterday from Calcutta, *via* Hakodadi, Sept. 16. She brings intelligence that the Russians have taken possession of the Island of Isias Sinta, after a short engagement with the Japanese. This island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide, lying midway in the Straits of Corea, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

The whale-ship *John Howland* arrived yesterday from the Arctic Ocean, Aug. 25, and Plover's Bay, Sept. 7. She reports whales scarce and wild this season.

Sailed, the 23d, ship *Santa Clara*, Callao; 24th, *Star King*, Albernl.

A Loud Call on the "Vasty Deep."

The following telegraphic dispatch was received in this City the same day it was sent from San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Cyrus W. Field, New-York:

The Pacific Telegraph calls the Atlantic Cable.

Received at 10 P. M. A. W. BEE.

James Lynch at Bull Run—Opinion of Col. T. F. Meagher.

The following correspondence in regard to the candidate of the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy for Sheriff, speaks for itself. We publish it at the request of some of the friends of Mr. LYNCH:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

MY DEAR COLONEL: The political opponents of Mr. JAMES LYNCH, candidate for Sheriff, on account of his connection with the Eigth Regiment battery, have sought to injure him before the community. I ask you, as an act of justice to him, to express your opinion in regard to the matter, as you are particularly acquainted with the facts in relation to which Mr. JAMES LYNCH has been misrepresented. Hoping that you will give this your earliest consideration, I remain, dear Colonel, your sincere friend,

J. McKEON.

To Col. T. F. MEAGHER and Acting-Brigadier.

COL. MEAGHER'S REPLY.

OCT. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR ADJUTANT: In reply to your favor of the 21st, I feel much pleasure in stating that all the time the Sixty-ninth, with which I had the honor of being temporarily connected, were in Virginia, that frequent opportunities of observing the diligence, fidelity and energy with which our friend, JAMES LYNCH, discharged his military duties. It is well known I have several times referred to his conduct during that short, but trying campaign, with the warmest admiration, and I frankly confess I have learned nothing as yet, in regard to him, to shake my confidence in his pluck, or lessen the cordial respect I was led, from the constant observation of his manliness and activity while on service with his regiment, to enjertain for him.

The particular circumstance you direct my attention to is fairly open to criticism, and the action of JAMES LYNCH and his comrades on the occasion may not meet with the approval even of his warmest friends. But I never can ascribe the step he then took to want of courage—knowing him, as I do, through a mutual experience of somewhat ticklish and dangerous undertakings—nor, most assuredly, can it be ascribed to the least want of fidelity to the just and glorious cause, in the service of which he has proved himself, as a citizen and a soldier, so reliable and staunch.

In writing this much, however, I beg it clearly to be understood that I do not mean to support JAMES LYNCH'S political claims for any position to which he may now be justly aspiring, maintaining, as I do, an absolute neutrality between all the candidates for political or municipal posts and honors in the pending election. As long as I am soldiering, it is my determination to keep out of local politics, speaking only, when a necessity arises for my doing so, in reference to those higher and nobler questions which concern the country at large.

Believe me, with the friendliest regard, to remain,

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To JOHN MCKEON, Adjutant Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Mayor Wood on the Election for Sheriff.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the *Herald* of this day, a reporter's account of a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, at Mozart Hall, on Monday evening, in which it is stated that

"Mayor WOOD spoke at some length on the necessity of a harmonious action at the present time; that there never was a time when the Mozart party were surer of success, if harmony was carried out. He dwelt considerably on the surety of Mr. LYNCH'S success, and called upon all to support him, notwithstanding the misrepresentations heaped upon him by the public prints. They were all false, and he was willing to bet from one hundred to ten thousand dollars, that he would be the next Sheriff."

The latter sentence of this report is without foundation; I did not offer to bet on the election of Mr. LYNCH; I never bet on elections, or anything else. I did say that in my opinion Mr. LYNCH would be elected Sheriff, at the ensuing election. I think so now. Falsehood and calumny never put a man down in this community, and they never shall if I can prevent it. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

The Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON for Congress. Mr. UPTON is a strong Union man, and accepts with a disclaimer of all partizanship.

[Advertisement.]

DEVLIN & CO.

We are this week in receipt of large importations of choice

WINTER OVERCOATINGS,
FRENCH CASSIMERS,
NEW STYLES VESTINGS,
WINTER UNDERWEAR,

and have also added largely to our superior stock of ready-made

WINTER CLOTHING,

all of which we are selling at exceedingly low prices.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand sts.

[Advertisement.]

TEST OF TREACHERY.—Ithuriel's spear had the quality of detecting and unveiling treachery, and it is a singular coincidence that the hats manufactured by KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, when worn by an honest American—always a Unionist—set him off to the best advantage, giving him the handsome, manly and prepossessing appearance of one of nature's noblemen; but when one of these inimitable chapeaux is donned by a Secessionist, they betray his quality as plainly as if "Traitor" were branded on his forehead.

[Advertisement.]

SOUTHERN LADIES IN TROUBLE.—The national embargo prevents them from getting good soap, which is chiefly supplied by the North. Cannot the New-York housewives, who enjoy the great advantages of PYLE'S O. K. Soap manage to smuggle off a little to their friends down in Dixie? All our grocers have it for sale.

[Advertisement.]

Diarrhea and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers.

MARRIED.

GILBERT—AMES.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, EDWARD P. GILBERT to MRS. ALMIRA L. AMES, all of this City.

SOUTHWORTH—HANNAH.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of Wm. P. Southworth, by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, EDWARD B. SOUTHWORTH, U. S. N., to ADELINE H., daughter of the late John Hannah, of New-York City.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CODMAN—BRADLEE.—In Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at the King's Chapel, by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, OGDEN CODMAN, Esq., to SARAH FLETCHER, daughter of James Bowdoin Bradlee, Esq., of Boston.

COLGATE—TABER.—In Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, JOSIAH W. COLGATE, of this City, to SIGOURNEY L., daughter of Job Taber, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

POLHAMUS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, NELSON POLHAMUS, from the Island of Cuba, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 131 East 13th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

HUREL.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 28, suddenly, PROSPERE M. HUREL.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his father-in-law, Napoleon Bunel, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 East Houston-st., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 29, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, No. 41 West 18th-st., CHARLES DAVIS, Esq.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 28, suddenly, Mr. JAMES TITUS.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 40 Clermont-av.

CREEMER.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, PHEBE, widow of William Creemer, late of Woodbridge, N. J., in the 90th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

☞ Newark, Rahway and Elizabeth papers please copy.

VAIL.—In Sag Harbor, L. I., on Sunday evening, Oct. 27, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Capt. David P. Vail, and daughter of Capt. Nathan Fordham, in the 35th year of her age.

HAY.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 24, JANE, only daughter of the late Rev. P. C. Hay, D. D., aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, in Orange, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 29—In *steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Dr. S. B. Haight and lady, G. V. Denn and family, Miss Hook, W. Hofman, H. B. Jackson, Mr. Furch, Capt. Freeland, R. N., Mr. Spenhans, Mr. Kreman, Mr. Kavanagh, J. Benon, J. A. Baker, J. Irish, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, Miss Fielding, Rev. J. White, Henry Small, Mr. Edwards, O. S. Dod, Shepard S. Parrit, J. L. Madigan, Mr. Potter, J. B. Austin, C. Lewis, T. William, J. Higgins, and 117 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets.... 5 00 | Moon rises... 2 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate.... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Cosmopolitan, Crocker, Havana, J. Sanford.

Steamers Sarah Jones, Philadelphia; Beverly, Price, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Escort, Whitman, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alice Ball, Adams, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.; John Bright, Denver, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; America, Salter, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Concord, Park, Gloucester, Eng., H. & F. W. Meyer; John Wesley, Gilkey, Bordeaux, R. P. Buck & Co.; P. C. Warwick, Green, Rio Janeiro, Rundell, Jones & Rudge; Georg Carl, (Prus.,) Ziesmer, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Home, Clifford, Plymouth, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Sisal, Metcalf & Dutcan; Sam. Welch, Cole, Havana, N. H. Brigham; John R. Rhodes, Amidon, Fortress Monroe, master; Maria White, Billings, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Neptune, (Br.,) Winchester, Halifax, N. S., R. B. Buck & Co; J. Price, Lean, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem, Mass., R. P. Ropes & Co.; Sarah Johnson, (Br.,) Devault, Richibucto, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thrasher, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Oct. 16, via Queenstown 17th, at 3:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 25th inst., lat. 48 8, lon. 49 45, passed 2 icebergs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Susan Fearing, (of Boston,) Newcomb, Bristol, via Boston, 37 ds., in ballast, to W. H. Riversmith & Co. Had westerly winds and bad weather most of the passage.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 90 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Oenina, (Br., new, of St. John, N. B.,) Spurr, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., in ballast, to Richard Irvin & Co.

Ship Yorick, (of New-Haven,) Soule, Sunderland Sept. 8, with coal to Nesmith & Son.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Malony, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and 21 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship John Spear, Spear, Rockland 5 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Lucy Ellen, (new, of Yarmouth, Mass.,) Soule, Portland, Me., 5 ds., in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The L. E. is 419 tons burden, and is intended for general freighting.

Bark Union, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Plymouth, Eng., 33 ds., in ballast, to James Hunter. 17th inst., lat. 46, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Harbinger, (Br., of Sunderland,) Cowie, Sunderland 39 ds., with coal to H. McArthur.

Bark Centaur, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, Dublin 43 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Growler, (of Rockland,) Watts, Bristol, Eng., via Boston 48 hours, in ballast, to master.

Brig Halding, (Norw.,) Andersen, Bristol, Eng., 47 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Windward, Roberts, Bucksport 4 ds., in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Rondout, with coal, for Bangor.

Brig Lincoln, Small, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mischief, (Br., of Guernsey,) Roberts, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast, to Geo. F. Bulley. Oct. 13, lat. 44 30, lon. 42, fell in with Br. bark Salem, Austin, of and for Belfast, from Quebec, timber laden, water-logged, she having experienced a very heavy gale the day previous, during which a heavy gale struck the vessel, staving in the bulwarks and causing her to leak about 5 feet per hour. Took from her the captain and crew, 21 in number, they having nothing but what they stood in. It was with great difficulty we saved them, on account of the heavy sea running at the time. The vessel had 23 feet of water in the hold when they left her.

Schr. Sophie R. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with stone. When coming through Hell Gate, (without a pilot,) went ashore on Blackwell's Island; will be got off at high water, with some damage to hull.

Schr. Hannah Warwick, Shropshire, Philadelphia, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Appleby, Eastport 10 ds., with fish to J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Charles Henry, Smith, Yarmouth 3 ds.

Schr. Majestic, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lewis Walsh, Reed, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Maria, Easton, Elizabethport, for Haverhill.

Schr. Justice, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Tariff, Provost, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Amelia, Lane, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Fashion, Sears, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Commerce, Tyler, Providence, in ballast.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Northampton, 4 ds. from Bo